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MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS. THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY. Anniversary in Philadelphia—Judge Parsons—Morals in Philadelphia—Our Domestic Missions—Foreign Mis-

sions-Rev. Mr. Mattison-Rev. Mr. Chambers-Im-The anniversary meetings of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have heretofore been held in New York. We learn Director, by the contribution of \$150. This heretofore been held in New York. We learn that the new policy of the Board to hold the anniversary successively in different, and even distant, cities, has given general satisfaction to the land of Luther, and as God hath been pleased to church and friends of missions. In pursuance of permit the M. E. Church to establish a mission in this resolution of the Board, the thirty-second anniversary was held, on the evening of May

22d, in the city of Philadelphia, in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hon. Judge Parsons, of the Presbyterian Church, took the chair, and the exercises were opened with singing by a full choir, and prayer by Rev. G. R. Crooks, pastor of the church. Heber's missionary hymn was then sung by the choir with great effect. evening. The Hon. Chairman then rose and addressed the

audience for about ten minutes.

He said that he felt exceedingly honored in being called upon to preside over the present meeting that had assembled to celebrate the there is any place, my friends, where missionary Philadelphia. The state of society is really appalling, and I say it with shame. From the position which I have held in this city for years, I am fully convinced that one hundred thousand out of the four hundred and twenty-five thousand of our population never hear the Gospel preached, never hear a prayer uttered, never read the Bible, and perhaps may never have heard of a Saviour. to give \$50 each annually; and that the Board Such I believe to be the state of the society. It of Managers ought to take measures to accomis my opinion that if the city and county of Phil- plish such subscription as soon as practicable. adelphia could appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars for missionary purposes annually ing, at half past seven o'clock, in the Union for five years, more than that amount would be Church. saved to the people in the sustenance of paupers,

the administration of the law, and the pay of The Secretary of the society was then introduced, and made a rapid and condensed state-

naturally divided themselves into three classes: (1.) The missions to those portions of our com- President W. H. Allen, of Girard College, and munity which speak the English language. Of the exercises opened by singing, by a full and these there are 380 missions, served by nearly powerful choir under the direction of Mr. Sam-400 missionaries. They are in the suburbs and neglected portions of cities, in feeble neighbor. Bartine. The Chairman, President Allen, then hoods, and especially in the new States and rose and said,-

their Koran and Shasters to Christian lands to of Christianity, and the extinction of those pagan confront the Bible with them; theirs was not a rites with which the administration of the Emreligion of faith, of duty to the world, as is the pire had been surrounded. Christian religion; and herein lies the mission- Rev. J. P. Durbin, Secretary of the society her to be missionary-" Go ye into all the world, missions. He said,and preach my Gospel to every creature "-a The Chairman has justly taught us to wait in necessity was upon her to be missionary: she hope for the fruits of missions. We will do so. could not accomplish this commission without but we must not forget that results in the 19th going abroad; she could not preserve her own century are obtained much more rapidly than life without obeying this command. The Rev. they were in the first centuries. The fruits of gentleman then went into a comparison of the Protestant Missions among the heathen within number of Pagans and Christians in the earth; the last fifty years have been the employment of and a comparison of the number of nominal and 2000 ministers as missionaries, aided by 7500 evangelical Christians; and, finally, a compariassistant missionaries. These have gathered son of the number of the Methodist Episcopal 4000 churches among the heathen; and in these Church with the whole number to whom the churches are 250,000 members and 3000 schools, Christian missions should be sent, and thus de- in which are 250,000 pupils learning the religion duced her duty, and the duty of each individual of Jesus. The missionaries have put in circulamember of the church. These comparisons were tion 32 millions of copies of Holy Scripture and

Pastor of the First Independent Presbyterian its action? Church, next addressed the audience. He said, The Secretary then made a rapid review of the Every Christian is essentially a missionary. It foreign missions under the care of the Methodist is true that all cannot leave their happy fire- Episcopal Church. sides, the society of Christian and loving friends, to perform arduous labors among the Indians, with their families had been sent to foreign stacan, every one of you, contribute your mite for society had been a little over \$133,000, and its are willing to sacrifice everything, -to exchange to the forth coming Report of the Board of Manaa happy home for the cheerless comforts of the gers for more detailed information.

and the chairman ordered the collection to be taken. At the instance of the chairman, the Secretary of the society then asked, if the audience desired to make any further expression of their interest in the missionary cause, when Mr. W. P. Hacher rose, and said, he proposed that the members of the Trinity Church should make sum was made up in a few minutes. Mr. A. Cummings rose, and said,-We owe much to the Germany, in the free city of Bremen, and that infant mission within a year has been so successful as to require a church edifice for its centre and home and for its success, he proposed to raise \$100 toward building the First Methodist Church in Bremen. Over one hundred dollars

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. C. A. Walborn rose, and made a few very appropriate remarks, showing that there were one hundred persons in each of our thirty Annual Conferences on an average that were able, and if rightly approached, were willing to give fifty dollars a year each. thirty-second anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. If smaller contributions and public collections, as labor is wanted, it is in the city and county of also the larger contributions, were added, a liberal supply would be had annually for the support and extension of our missions. He concluded by offering the following resolution, which

were raised quickly. The chairman and speak-

ers were also made life members during the

was carried unanimously,-Resolved, That the churches in each Annual Conference contain at least one hundred members and friends of missions who are able and willing

The meeting then adjourned until next even-

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pres. Allen-Results of Missions-Rev. Mr. Kettell-Rev

ment of the domestic missions under the care of evening, May 23d, in the Union Church, at half the Methodist Episcopal Church. He said they past 7 o'clock. The audience was larger than the evening before. The chair was taken by

Territories. The value of these missions is not The Committee on Missions have drawn upon fully appreciated by the church, because they us a draft for the sum of \$167,000, and it is for are not clearly visible to her. Yet they are in- us to say whether we will pay it. He did not dispensable to her expansion and stability. (2.) know whether he could better express himself The missions to the Indians. The Methodist than by adverting to a little matter of history. Episcopal Church is endeavoring to do her part At a time when William Tell thought it neces- and long-tried Brother John Wilmer desired to that annihilates an inferior officer when his suin this. She has 12 missions and 27 missiona- sary for the deliverance of his country that a make him a life director by the contribution of perior is present. What, then, is the "active ries among the Indians. These are chiefly in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and in the Indian was raging; and the boatmen said it was impossible to the contribution of pastoral labor and oversight" devolved upon a succession the chairman and speakers, and some Bishop in our church, besides what is done at (3.) The mis-sible to cross. "I know not," said he, "whether other clergymen not present, among whom was the sessions of the Annual Conference sions to European populations which speak their it is possible to cross the lake or not, but I know the Rev. T. J. Thompson, late pastor of the Discipline is, "To travel through native languages, and preserve, to a great extent, it must be done." Now it is not for us to say church, and some ladies were made members of the connection at large, and oversee the spiritual the customs of their native lands. Our church has whether it is possible to raise the amount of been blessed with peculiar access and success in money required by the General Committee for Then Alexander Cummings, Esq., arose and common law of the church, or our past history, her missions to these European populations, to the Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, French, and like Tell, it must be done. We liked the confi-Germans, especially the latter. Within sixteen dence which the Committee reposed in the laity years our German missions in the United States have increased to ten districts, each with its Presiding Elder. In these districts are 107 draft would be accepted, and that it would be missions, in which are employed 108 missiona- paid at maturity. He never knew the Methodries; and under the care of these missionaries ist Church to fail in making up any amount that are about 9000 members, formed into regular was required to build up the cause of the Lord churches. Some of these churches have built Jesus Christ, and in the present instance he felt them good houses for public worship, and for assured that the church would not fail. The Sunday and day schools, and are actively en- Committee have said our missions this year regaged in the circulation of books and tracts, and quire so much; they have pledged their faith for the spread of the missions among their people. the amount, and we shall redeem it. There are These German missions are the fountains from others who say that the harvest does not pay for whence have proceeded our Foreign German the seed and culture. We have, my friends, just Mission, of which I may speak to-morrow even- commenced to sow the seed, and the harvest caning. In all our domestic missions there are em- not come for awhile. Time is an important eleployed about 500 missionaries and assistant mis- ment in human things, but not so with God; signaries, under whose care are about 43,000 with him one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as a day. If it took four thou-Rev. Mr. Mattison, of Oswego, N. Y., next sand years to prepare the world for Christianity, addressed the audience. He spoke of the object certainly we should not complain of a single age of the Christian mission—to save the souls of in missionary effort, without such fruit as our men, and to diffuse the blessings of Christian hearts desire. "The husbandman waiteth long civilization among the benighted nations of the for the harvest." It was 300 years after Paul carth; he alluded beautifully and forcibly to the preached to the heathen before Christianity asinactivity of the Pagan and Mohammedan na- cended the throne in the person of Constantine tions, with respect to spreading their religions. and nearly 400 before a vote could be obtained They were not missionary; they did not bring in the Roman Senate for the formal recognition

ary heart of the church-a command was upon was then called on for a statement of our foreign

well put and effective, and will not soon be for- other evangelical books. Will not these results compare with the results of the apostolic mission The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, among the heathen during the first fifty years of

He concluded by saying, sixteen missionaaies the Africans, or the Mohammedans; but you tions the past year; and the income of the the purpose of sending others among them, who expenditure a little over \$131,000. He referred

savage, and to endure the hardships and priva- The Chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Kettions which are the concomitants of a mission- tell, late of New York. The reverend gentleman in a very terse, yet beautiful and forcible The speaker then, with great truth and force, manner, pointed out the peculiar capabilities and alluded to the necessity of the diffusion of relig- fitness of the American people, and particularly ion among the masses of the people, in order to the Protestant churches in America, to prosethe permanency and prosperity of our free republican institutions on Europe, on the world. One enterprize and restless activity which impel us passage was beautiful, and of great power. He said, to carry our commerce to every nook and corner Our country is the Alpha and Omega of the of the world; our available wealth so diffused political world. Through Christianity, America among the masses of the people; the influence has become a giant: and every time she puts of our political and social institutions upon nadown her foot, the whole earth shakes. The tions of the earth, all facilitate our missionary eastern hemisphere feels it; and they look to enterprizes. Everything connected with us at America for all their hopes of religious and po- home and abroad promise us success in the litical regeneration. Friends, if this glorious missionary cause. It is not in our power to Union is ever dissevered, it will be on account sketch accurately the apposite points in the

of the want of religion in the hearts of the peo-ple. forcible remarks of the gentleman. When he had concluded the choir sung an an-

troduced the Rev. Mr. Foster, from New York, the office within the field, and though our ac-

created the means of satisfying that want. What no available candidate for the office out of this happy country possesses that divine religion? field which we would prefer to those we have Do you find it among the 300,000,000 Chinese among us. Well, then, suppose the office to be Pagans, the 200,000,000 heathen Indians, or the filled by one of the P. Elders in one of these 50,000,000 South Sea Islanders? When we three Conferences, as they would probably have ask ourselves the question, "Where is it to be as fair claims to consideration in respect to the found?" it causes our bosoms to heave with office as any other men among us. Take that mingled emotions of joy and sorrow. We pause man from his present field of labor, clothe him to reflect. Friends, it is here! It is among a with the Episcopal office and authority, and few other Christian nations! It is a fact that God | locate him at Portland, the central point in this committed his holy religion to you. Why did field. Soon our people in that goodly city he do it? That you might keep it in your own would begin to inquire, (for we are all Yankees) country and monopolize its blessings? Have the 600,000,000 Pagans no claim upon it? Can they live without it? Are we to retain it among ourselves, or to distribute it abroad with a munificent hand? Remember my Christica fried. ficent hand? Remember, my Christian friends, him to do this work? for we see him here nearly that 1800 years ago our Lord committed it to the all of the time." The answer must be, "It church, and left to his followers these injunc- takes him about three weeks in a year." "What, tions-"Go ye into all the lands and preach it leaving 49 out of 52 weeks in each year unemin the cities and the highways, until every nation and every family have felt its influence."

ployed in his leading official work!" Yes.

Again, it is inquired, "How much does he re-

trust have been discharged. Fifty generations least. The Bishops of the Church South receive walked the earth, and gave his doctrines to de- ary of a \$1000 a year, and perform but about friends, to superinduce discouragement for the is he to do with the 49 weeks of each year, durpresent. More than 30,000,000,000 have passed away since then without the knowledge of salcial work?" If you allow him to engage in vation through the atonement of our Lord and mercantile, mechanical or agricultural pursuits, Saviour. Only pause and reflect! Then after you make him a mere secular man, and destroy reflecting a moment, how awful is it to think his ministerial character. If he turns his attenhow our account will stand with God at the great tion to either of the other professions, to mere world devolves on the Protestant church. If the church has anything which ought to concen- his ministerial character. But worst of all, if bread of life, and the church must send the Gos- ple emolument and power, with listless inactivithrow all your energies into this glorious strug- fail to corrupt and ruin him. propagating the truth

the society by the payment of \$20 for each one. and temporal business of the church.

as you know, was the question of raising funds to aid in erecting a place of worship for the infant, struggling church in Bremen, with a view. China mission.

tions now going on in the churches and Sunday for its existence, is regarded by many of our Schools in the East and West for the building of these churches; but to assure the Board of Manthat it is difficult in some places to keep it in reagers at New York that they may proceed to auspectable countenance; but take away the ne thorize the building of the churches; as what- cessity for its existence arising from the indisever is lacking at the end of the Conference year, pensable representation of particular changes in the contributions made out of Philadelphia which it now lays before the Bishop's cabinet as for the church in Bremen, or in the contributions a basis for making out the appointments, as it made out of New York for the church in China, would be taken away if the Bishop obtained this the churches in Philadelphia will make up in the information by personal observation, and the first case, and the churches in New York in the office must inevitably cease to exist, and we will

heartily and unanimously voted.

These anniversary meetings will long be renembered in Philadelphia, and the spirit and cities and towns, or the leading points in his blessed effects of them will not soon pass away. field annually, and from these stand points over-

For the Herald and Journal. "TWELVE EFFECTIVE BISHOPS."

strengthen the Episcopacy" in our church so the top of the White Mountains; also, notwithas to give it at our next General Conference the standing these occasional visits, he must still services of twelve effective men," is apparently from the nature of the case, mainly rely on the almost universally popular, and as no one to our representations of P. Elders at Conference, in knowledge, has attempted to discuss the con- order to make out the appointments; and in the verse of your proposition, you will permit an old interval of the sessions of Conference, the practiconservative (?) who has had too large an expe- cal exercise of his oversight must necessarily be rience, in his day, with the unpopular side of mainly by correspondence; and in order to conquestions of public interest, to be very seriously duct this correspondence promptly and effectivedisturbed in taking such a position, to state the ly he must be at one point, and the best point is argument against you; which, with your leave, the most central point of communication from all we will do as briefly as possible. We maintain parts of the field, which we have seen would be

the inexpediency of this twelve Bishop measure, Portland. A neglected correspondence while or twelve effective men in the Episcopal office in our materially injure the general interests of the church. Should the Annual Conferences be in- work. If his ministerial services either in the creased in number at the next General Confer-ence to thirty-six, which is quite problematical, for his usefulness to the church in these visits, even then the labor devolved upon each Bishop it must be remembered that at these leading will be simply that of attending and exercising a points he comes in contact with a class of minis general superintendency over but three Annual ters, who are, to say the least, his peers except Conferences. This would give us two Bishops in official distinction, and possibly his superiors for the New England Conferences; consequently maine, New Hampshire and East Maine Confering in the pulpit, here he stands up in the place of a ences would be assigned to one. The natural man who very possibly might be more acceptable course of things would be on such a supposition, and useful than himself; for the very best talthat the work would be districted, and each ents for the leading official work of a Bishop in Bishop would be assigned to his field of three our church, by no means necessarily involve the Conferences, and reside within their limits. Now best pulpit talents; and if he appears upon the let us see how this will work. Suppose that the platform in the advocacy of any of our benevothree Eastern Conferences named, be assigned to lent enterprizes, he must necessarily from his ofone Bishop, and that he reside at Portland as ficial elevation, take a prominent place, which the most central point of communication from all from the peculiarity named he might be very parts of this field. The incumbent of this office much less able to fill satisfactorily, than numbers would have to be a man who is now within the of others in the neighborhood could, who might

It was now twenty minutes to ten o'clock, them with fine effect; and then the chairman in- men who would be likely to be candidates for twe wisdom, and governmental talents by no have said nothing thus far of the number of super quaintance with the leading ministers of our If religion is a want of humanity, God has church is by no means very limited, we know of It is a question of great importance, to ask ceive for his services?" The answer must be, if ourselves, how that divine commission and holy he have a moderate family, \$1000 annually at have passed away since the time when Christ a salary of \$3000 each. "What, receive a salgenerate man. I do not speak of the past, my three weeks service?" Certainly. "But what day. The duty of sending Christianity into the literary labor, or to the exciting field of State trate her powers and enlist her affections, it is the you give him nothing to do, during these 49 foreign missionary cause. A world is lying in a weeks of each year, you effectually ruin the man. state of wickedness! The absolute fact is that Confer upon the greatest, purest and best man 600,000,000 souls are now living without the that ever lived, elevated official distinction, am-

pel to these perishing millions. You should ty for about 49-52ds. of his time, and it cannot gle for everlasting life; and hand it down to But the objector says, "His whole time will your children, and teach them the importance of be taken up in vigilant, active pastoral labor and oversight throughout his extended diocese?" The world will be evangelized in less than one In reply we inquire, what is meant by this hundred years from the present time if the church "pastoral labor and oversight?" Is it to do is only true to herself. Then the colossal stat- any part of the official work of the P. Elders? ues of paganism will have tottered to their fall; No; for he has no ecclesiastical right to do this. then the vast fields of infidelity will have been Is it to do any part of the work of the regular re-ploughed, and sown with the seeds of Protes- pastors, stewards, or class leaders? Certainly not; for it would be an unauthorized interfer-At the instance of the chairman the secretary ence with the rights of these officers. He can, asked for the collection, and when it was returned indeed, displace the P. Elders and the preachers in the baskets, he asked whether the audience and appoint others, but he cannot do their offihad anything further to propose. Mr. White- cial work, or that of any other officer. We must man rose and said, some friends of our worthy go further South for the ecclesiastical doctrine has interpreted this "travelling through the connection at large, and overseeing the spiritual ness upon which we adjourned last night, which, as you know, was the question of raising funds that of another, and taking that survey of all our interests, which is presented at the sessions, toultimately, to make an entrance into the heart of gether with an occasional correspondence with P. Elders, preachers and others, in the intervals of the past, and so full of hope for the future. It is proposed now that Philadelphia shall be answerable, at the close of the present year, for the funds necessary to complete the building in Bremen, provided the characteristic and others, in the intervals of these sessions, in regard to unusual questions that arise. From the constitution of our ecclesiastical economy it is difficult to make this statute mean much more than this. We have seen that it cannot mean that it is cannot mean that funds necessary to complete the building in Bremen, provided the churches in our sister city of the work of the P. Elders or regular pastors. York will do the same for the church in the But is it contemplated to make it mean that the Bishop is to travel so extensively and frequently At this point the secretary rose and said, "This to every part of his field as to enable him to proposition springs from the laity. I doubt not make out the annual appointments of the preachbut that if the churches in Philadelphia will answer at the close of the missionary year, for the that information and counsel which he now refunds to enable the Board to authorize the build- ceives from P. Elders, and on which he mainly ing of the church in Bremen, the churches in relies? This is a work which no mortal man New York will answer in like manner for the could do; but if it were done, it would annihibuilding of a church in China. The effect of the late the office of P. Elder; an office this, which proposition will be, not to suspend the contribu- even now, with all the substantial reasons it has

add the radical remark, that in such a case it With this understanding the resolution was ought to cease to exist. But if it is only intended that this statute shall be so construed as to mean that the Bishop is to visit the principal see the whole, it is replied, that we cannot perceive how the leading purposes of his office would be served by this course. He can oversee no more of the field at any other point than MR. EDITOR: --- As your proposition to at Portland, except it be a literal oversight or 1. On the ground that we have not work for these occasional visits at leading points might

ing points in his field and neglects the others, this neglect becomes the fruitful occasion of widespread complainings. It might, and doubtless would be said, that the places which he visits are already served by the very best talents in our ministry, and if he is not offensively in the way at these points, his services are by no means needed; but numerous other places where his services might be greatly desired he utterly neglects. We cannot, therefore, perceive that the great purposes of the Episcopal office in our church would be served by either of the circumscribed modes of "travelling through the connection at large" which we have controverted. Our conclusion, therefore, is, that if the great apostle of the Gentiles, or the greatest and best man that ever lived was located in Portland. of but the three Eastern Conferences, and necessarily from his ecclesiastical position leading a life of comparative listless inactivity for about 49-52ds of his time, and receive the usual salary of our superintendents, he would not be able to sustain himself or his office against the inquisitive scorching public sentiment of our church for a single year. A merely worldly man would require as a compensation for the offensive service of bearing up against the tide of obloquy he would have to meet in such circumstances, the immense revenues of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and this would be but a miserable compensation. Our neighbors of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who abound in wealth, and are not pressed by necessity to the practice of a rigid economy as we are, employ the Bishop of this diocese in regular work of a parish in addition to the performance of his Episcopal duties, though unlike the limited duties of our Bishop in the case supposed, his official duties are numerous, and extend to every member of the church in his diocese. We trust the day is distant when the Methodist Episcopal Church will deliberately crucify any of her chief ministers by placing them in such a position, if any of them could be found so deranged as to consent to the 2. Our second argument against the "Twelve

talent necessary to successful efforts upon the

Bishop" proposition is based upon the fact, that we cannot pay the salaries of twelve effective men in the Episcopal office in our church, under the circumstances with which they would be surrounded. We would not be understood to say that we have not the pecuniary means to pay this number of men, but we do assert that it would be impracticable to pay them under the circumstances with which they would be surrounded. The amount that would be required to pay the salaries of these men would be, at a very low estimate, at least \$12,000. Now where is this \$12,000 coming from every year? It may be replied, that it will come from the same source from which the salaries of our superintendents have always come, viz., from the profits of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund The Book Concern is the principal resource. This institution has during the last four years divided its profits among our thirty Annual Conferences, and given to each the sum of from \$300 to \$600 annually. Suppose the aggregate sum which each Conference has received during this time to be \$400 a year, the aggregate annual sum which the three Conferences has received, has been \$12,000; a sum this which would just pay the salaries of the twelve Bishops at the very low estimate we have named. In view of the constitutional provision, "that the produce of the Book Concern and Charter Fund shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than for the enefit of the travelling, supernumerary, superannuated and worn out preachers, their wives, widows and children," it has been seriously doubted whether it is not a violation of the constitution of our church to meet the annual claims of our Bishops, and pay the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference out of the profits of that establishment as we have been accustomed to do, and also a serious violation of public confidence, as it is understood that these funds are obtained for another purpose; but if we proceed to pay the salaries of twelve effective men from that source besides the claims of the superannuated Bishops, and pay \$10,000 dollars every four years to defray the expenses of delegates to the General Conference, and thus exhaust the entire annual profits of that Concern for these extraneous objects, would not the original intention of that constitutional provision be entirely defeated? So gross and palpable a violation of the constitution would this be, that we are persuaded no General Conference could be induced to consent to it. But if this resource should fail or be deemed unconstitutional, as it undoubtedly would, how should we pay our twelve effective men? Could the members of the Annual Conferences hand over a contribution of \$12,000 dollars a year from their stinted allowances for this object? They certainly could not. Our only resource, then, is to make an appeal to our people. But in order to succeed in this we must make out a case. We must state the facts as they are, as the only apity to see that the way would be promptly and effectually closed against our receiving a farthing from this source. We reiterate our remark. therefore, that it would be impracticable under these twelve effective men in the Episcopal

we think it is, that we have neither work nor pay for "twelve effective men" in the Episcopal office in our church, the General Conference of 1852 will hardly deem it either "wise or prudent" to place so many men in that office, if indeed twelve effective men could be found to accept of it under such circumstances. Winthrop, Me., May 28.

We have so much personal regard for our correspondent that we are disposed to receive quite good humoredly his elaborate dissertation, notwithstanding his occasional irrelevant and sidelong comments, some of which we have eliminated; but we must be permitted to remark, that he has repeated the common propensity of newspaper writers to seize on an unimportant, incidental aspect of a subject for a vast amount of plausible remark, while the main and only important proposition is lost sight of. Our main proposition has been, the propriety of a judicious reinforcement of the Episcopacy-we have not insisted upon a speciic number-we know not ourselves what number we should approve—that would depend upon the circumstances of the church at the next General Conference. In a single line we remarked that we thought twelve effective men would not be too much, but in connection with that intimation and after long discussion limits of this field or out of it. We know the be in many respects his inferiors. Administra- of the general subject, we stated distinctly that "we

means necessarily involve that peculiar kind of intendents which our work demands. This is not an im portant point in the discussion." But our good brother conplatform. Then again, if he visits only the leadfounds our proposition for a judicious reinforcement of the Episcopacy to be determined by circumstances, with a mere incidental intimation; and the numerical value of that intimation is made the substantial value of all our late articles on the subject. He even gives it quite the shape of a formula, as the "Twelve Bishop Measure." Really, we don't recognize it under this form; we know not that we should not rather vote for Dr. Elliott's intimation of eight, or our brother editor Robie's intimation of thirty. That's quite a contingency yet, though we think good policy and good enterprize would justify twelve. All we contend for is to make the Episcopal office what it was once, and was designed always to be, a superintendency, not a mere Presidency at Annual Conferences-have enough Bishops to "travel" as the Discipline requires, "through the connection at large, and oversee the spiritual and temporal business of the church." Let the church be able to see and appreciate their presand charged merely with the Episcopal oversight ence in its great interests otherwise than in the mere annual appointments. You had five men to do this twenty five years ago-now that the church has doubled in most of its great responsibilities you have but the same number; do you not need enlargement? That's the point, and the only point material to the question; and in inviting brethren to examine it we invite them to look at it simply as a matter of common interest to our common cause, and not confound with it any merely incidental intimations-any unimportant personal suggestions which may be dropped in the course of their discussions. Our arguments on the main question have heretofore been so detailed that we need not further elaborate them. Bro. Hill must excuse us for replying to him in brief

> 1. On the plan of Drs. Elliott and Simpson, two of the Bishops it is proposed to assign to the trans-Atlantic and Pacific missions, which would abstract at once one sixth of the number he refers to from our domestic field; and it might be found that our increased and constantly enlarging home work would require the remainder.

2. His arguments on the three Eastern Conferences is irrelevant-there can be no exact mathematical apportionments. Some Western Conferences are individually as large almost as the three he mentions-while one Bishop might suffice for the six New England Conferences. two might be necessary for as many in other sections of the church.

3. His remarks on the lack of sufficient labor, and the complaints of partiality in that labor, as supposed in the case of his Portland metropolitan, could be presented with much more plausibility in directly the opposite light by a good logician. Who doubts that a Bishop could find sufficient and glorious work among our New England Conferences, and that discreetly doing what he deemed most important, among strong or feeble churches, he could carry with him the good feelings of the church? If his presence should render a less number of Presiding Elders necessary, that need not injure the Presiding Elders, but only increase the popular content with it.

4. The views of Episcopal support given we deem equally irrelevant. If twenty-five years ago we supported our present number of Bishops, it is certainly remarkable that we cannot support double that number, or more, now that we have grown so vastly. The constitutional questionableness of their support from the Book Room is as relevant to the present number as to a larger one. In fact this question of Episcopal support among us is one of the crude things in our system which needs thou ongh revision, and must inevitably have it before long. The support of our Bishops must, like that of our other preachers, be entrusted to the people, and we soberly believe that the reinforcement of the Episcopacy so as to make it more appreciable to the people, will be one of the best means of securing its support by them. So far as their support by the Book Concern funds would abstract from the resources of the superannuated preachers, &c., we believe it is the opinion of the church generally that the sooner it would cut off that resource the better. The Book Concern is considered a decided disadvantage to these numerous and deserving claimants. We do not enlarge on these points, for we wish not to stickle for favorite details-we urge merely the general question. In fine, what we want in this respect, as in all others connected with Methodism, is to advance-to enlarge. And we think the inquiry should not be, how little progress can we make, but how much; and if we devise liberal things we shall find liberal resources in the church for them and blessed results from them. It is very easy to talk about clerical evils, prodigal expenditures, idleness, useless dignities, &c., but is there a thoughtful man among us who fears them under the present circumstances of our cause? Such liabilities are certainly too remote to be set off for a moment against any measures of energy or enterprize which we may contemplate.

For the Herald and Journal

NOTHING OVER-NOTHING SHORT-NOTH-ING FORMED IN VAIN.

Such are the ways and works of God, it can truly be said, "there is nothing formed in vain," "all his works are perfect." The following paragraph of a certain writer reminded me very forcibly of this fact. "If we had to fix upon a portion of scripture which might be removed from our Bible without being much missed, we should probably select the first nine chapters of the first book of Chronicles. They seem at first sight a mere record of names, a catalogue of genealogies over which the eye glances rapidly, and we are inclined, like the traveller whose journey lies through the sands of the desert, to hasten on, as if there was nothing worthy of examination. Yet, amidst those sands, there is now and then propriate basis of our appeal. And if we should a verdant spot; some oasis where we may pause have the questionable prudence not to do it, and and refresh ourselves, and perhaps some spring attempt to succeed without it, our people would where we may slake our thirst." Thus it is catechise us and draw them out, and when the with all the providences, circumstances and incifacts involved in the case, as stated above, were dents in human life. They must all be kept tofairly before them, it does not need much sagac- gether in order to make a great whole. God has lessons for us to learn in them all. In reference to the Bible, among those portions especially which may seem uninteresting to the indifferent and careless, may be found much that is the circumstances named to pay the salaries of truly instructive, salutary and refreshing to the pious and prayerful reader. These lessons are like the gems scattered amid the rocks or sands of the desert. In those nine chapters just referred to, may be found the brief, yet comprehensive and effectual prayer of Jabez. It is as follows : " And Jabez called on the God of Israel. saying, O that thou wouldst bless me indeed. and enlarge my coast, and that thy hand might be with me, and that thou wouldst keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested." O. to be "blessed indeed!" To have our

"coast" or sphere of labor and usefulness "enlarged;" that "God's hand might be with us' in all that we do, and that we may be "kept from evil," from all sin, is truly a great thing ! God granted the request of Jabez. God is still the same unchanging, Almighty Being. O, that with a fixed purpose of heart we may resolve in like manner to come to God in prayer, and like Jabez have our request granted. Then shall we see, and hear, and know that all the ways and dealings of God with us are perfect. Then shall we be prepared to learn lessons of instruction from every passing event; then shall we find in deserts a high way of holiness and usefulness; yea, we shall always recognize the hand and feel the presence of Him, who hath said, "Lo, I am with you always!"

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1851.

REV. T. C. PEIRCE.

Our readers have been informed of the decease of this beloved brother of our ministry. He was born in Quincy, Dec. 5, 1790. He early removed to N. Hampshire, "where' he says in a manuscript account of himself, "I first heard the Gospel rightly preached. At the first meeting I attended 30 persons were forward for prayers—scores, if not hundreds, were converted to God around me."

"My conversion," he adds, "took place soon after was 12. Up to the time of my attending that meeting was a wicked lad, ignorant of the nature of experimenta religion, and never to my recollection knelt in prayer my life. For the first time I sought a place of retin ment. In a valley by the side of a log I cried, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' It was some time before I obtained a satisfactory evidence of pardon, but I remember the place; it was on the side of a hill. I had been rethe place; it was on the side of a hill. I had been reviewing my mercies; I engaged in prayer, and sung, 'O, how happy are they,' &c. That is a memorable period; it was a happy hour. Light had penetrated my dark mind, grace had softened my hard heart, my sins were blotted out, and I knew it and was joyful. A great change took place in my conduct; in my habits all was new."

He subsequently declined from his first love, but never lost from his heart the fear of God. He returned to the city of Boston, and came under the ministry of the Meth-

"In the autumn of 1807, I heard a travelling preacher from Needham circuit preach; my mind was deeply im-pressed; returning home I retired to a lonely place to pray; my impressions were deepened. The next day while at my business, the meeting of the previous evening came up in my mind, and something like the following thoughts were suggested to me: It is time for you in good earnest to set out in the Christian cause, for you have got to preach the Gospel. My heart rose up in opposition; I preach like that itinerant I heard last night, and have to travel about, without a home or a prospect of anything but trials in this world? No, I will never be a Methodist preacher. My religious feelings were gone almost in an instant, and I was left hard and careless. Jan. 1808, a revival commenced in the charge where I attended. My young friends who composed the choir all professed religion, and I was left hard and cold. O what mental suffering I endured; yet it pleased a merciful God to shew mercy, even to me the most unworthy. But my evidence was not as clear as before—it was but faint hope, but I indulged it. My evidence increased, my way became pleasant, and for months my peace was like a river. I felt it my duty to engage in vocal prayer in pub-lic. O what a cross! Sometimes I neglected it, and when I commenced I could hardly connect two sentences to-gether, but by perseverance I obtained greater liberty, so that from that time to this I do not know that I have deter my mind became clear, I was baptized in the church by Father Pickering, and received on probation. I have never regretted that act; I have never felt that the church of my choice was Babylon, or that I was called either by God's word or Spirit to come out of her."

In 1810, he commenced public labors as a local preacher in South Boston. He was so successful there that he " erected with his own hands a place of worship in that part of the city. It held about 150 hearers and was the germ of Methodism at South Boston."

"In the winter of 1811, 1812, I journeyed," he writes, "as an itinerant. The first stop I made was in Worcester. I was invited by a brother who had been benefited by my labors to preach in his house. We had no preaching house in this place, and I believe I was the first of our denomination that ever preached in the town. I remained a little more than a week, preaching every night on Sabbath at the Court house, which was crowded; a great awakening followed, and many were converted."

He continued his excursion far up into New Hampshire, and preached with much success. He purchased the remaining time of his apprenticeship, studied and worked hard, and by the Conference of 1814, was out of debt, and equipped with horse, saddlebags and a watch. and ready to take the field as an itinerant. He was rec ommended to the Conference by the Bromfield St. brethren, and received that year: and here commenced that career of evangelical labor and usefulness with which we are all too familiar to need a detailed account. Many incidents of adventure, of suffering and of success could be related from the history of his itinerant life, but this is not the place for them. Hereafter, and in another form they may yet appear. Suffice it to say, that he endured, the severest hardships of our early ministry, that he preached ever as if he felt it an honor to endure 'them for his Master's sake, and that no man ever heard from his lips words of murmuring or words of cowardice respecting the sacrifices and difficulties of his work.

Much might be said of the character of "Father Peirce." That character would be a delightful theme to dwell upon, for it was peculiarly rich in the genial virtues. He knew by experience the inexpressible consolations of the Gospel, and in his preaching was pre-eminently a son of consolation. He loved to exhibit in his discourses Christ in all his offices and in all his sufficiency, and he thus won rather than drove men to the faith.

As a preacher, he was above mediocrity. He occupied our best stations, and this was the case too in the latter part of his life. There is a noticeable significance in this fact. For several years he has served our cause in or about the metropolis, and with great acceptance and usefulness-it may be doubted whether many men of equal age among us could have sustained his appointments with superior or equal success. There were three principal reasons of his success; the first, doubtless, was, his genuine Christian goodness, his truly "lovable' Christian character: the second, was, the vivacity of his manner, he was never dull, the truth always burned in his heart and in his speech-he was illustrative, hortative, persuasive-abounded in anecdote, in apt allusions, in sharp but always kindly thrusts at prevailing vices, and his manner, always colloquial though fervent, would not allow of dulness or inattention among his hearers; the third was an heartfelt and assiduous philanthropy, largely constitutional with him, which prompted him to energetic labors for the poor, the intemperate and the unfortunate of all conditions. His character in the last respect was luminous. It was soon recognized in all his appointments: it threw around him the sympathies and love of good men, and the respect and confidence of evil men; it silenced the mouth of the scorner or the critic as with a spell of dumbness, and it opened doors of usefulness to him on every hand. We could give affecting examples, but there would hardly be an end to the narration.

Such was our beloved and lamented friend and brother He was a special example of what successes may be achieved by the force of character, notwithstanding the absence of conspicuous talent.

During the late decline of his health he occasionly favored us with a call at our office, and his conversation was always about the interests of the church—the primitive times of her conflicts and triumphs, and his prospect of soon meeting his old fellow laborers in heaven. The last but one of these interviews was peculiarly precious. Our little sanctum became a sort of temporary love feast, though none but ourself and our mutual friend Thomas Patten, Esq., his old associate in the early struggles of Methodism in Boston, were present. The conversation related to the power of simple faith and the possibility of the Christian's walking with God as did Enoch, so as to have habitually "this testimony that he pleases God." Our departed friend spoke with emphasis and delight on the subject; he had the testimony that he was thus enabled to live from day to day-that even the occasional vicissitudes of his Christian evidence in former years were gone, and he now found it possible to so live "with Christ in God," as to have no fears, no anxiety about death or life, no will as distinguished from the

His son, Rev. B. K. Peirce, writes us that the subject of death has for years been a constant topic of conversation with him. The doctrine of the resurrection was one of his choicest subjects of pulpit discussion and fire-side conference. Scarcely six months for a number of years, have passed without the occurrence of some severe attacks of disease which threatened his immediate dissolution. Many of these occasions were seasons of peculiar triumph He has often said, he would not turn his hand to deter-

mine the question of life and death. He conversed freely with his sons during the last days of his life, in reference to his earnestly longed for releas from mortal pains and admission to immortal joys. He said " the future looked altogether bright. He had no anxieties. He panted to go. He only feared that h might exhibit impatience at the delay of death. He seemed to be very near heaven; so near, that it seemed to him that he could almost stretch out his hand and grasp those of Pickering, Merrill, Lindsay, and others who have lately gone to their reward.

He remarked at the late New England Conference that he had looked forward to the session with great inerest, and had made much effort to be present. He had no expectation of meeting his brethren again in Conference. He felt that he was nearly home. He was waiting for the summons to go. He had no fears, or doubts reference to the future. Death possessed no terrors to him. He had often preached about the supports of religion in affliction and upon the approach of death, but within the last few months he had tested them; they had not failed him. The doctrines he had preached in his life he now as firmly believed, and relied upon them with unwavering faith in the daily expectation of death. He loved the church, her doctrines and discipline. He had ever been treated kindly during his connection with the itinerant ministry. He had no complaints to make. If he had the opportunity of renewing his life again, with all the incident sacrifices, labors, sufferings and poverty, he would be an itinerant minister, and preach whenever he had opportunity, the same Gospel which he had pro-

claimed for the last forty years. Bro. Peirce went to heaven on Sunday morning, 24th of May, and on Tuesday following his obsequies were consecrated at the Lynn Common Church. Addresses were delivered with much feeling and appropriateness by Bros. King and Tucker. A large throng attended the services, and a numerous portion of his ministerial brethren followed him to the cemetery, where sleep Mudge, Lindsay, Downing, and others who are dear to the church, and whose uprising on the morning of the resurrection will make glorious the spot where they lie. On last Wednesday evening a large congregation attended at Bromfield St. Church, in this city, and heard interest ing addresses on his character and services, from Rev. Messrs. Tucker, Porter, A. D. Merrill, and E. T. Taylor.

THE HIGHER LAW. The Unitarian paper of Boston, (the Christian Register) had recently a long and powerful article on the Black Law versus Higher Law controversy. This paper represents the highest class of minds among us, and it speaks in a tone of both dignity and bravery befitting its position. It says: "The first and most fatal position taken in this great controversy is the virtually assumed, and sometimes the expressly declared denial, of any binding authority, or rule of action higher than the law of the land. The ridicule that has been heaped on the very word 'conscience,' and on what in derision has been called the 'higher law,' is to us one of the saddest features in this whole matter. No attempt is made by our great public men to reason the matter out on ethical grounds, or to reconcile the law to the moral and religious convictions of our citizens. Legal authorities are held up over us, and by those who sit upon the bench, as all that need to be considered. But they who undertake to inform the public mind, and prepare the way for an unpopular law, instead of showing how we may obey and enforce it without violating the most solemn principles which have been instilled into our minds from childhood, begin by scoffing at the principles themselves, and branding them as 'prejudices' which we 'must overcome.' Instead of enlightening and directing the conscience of the community, they attempt to override and break down the authority of conscience itself, either by ignoring its existence, by ridiculing its claims, or by contemptuous assertions respecting its insufficiency and weakness."

This is well said, and seasonable. Were we to judge from the current language on the subject, we should suppose that the religious sentiment and the very mora sense of the country were expiring. But, notwithstand ing the rampant demagogueism of the hour and the virtual recreance of a portion of the pulpit, there is yet in the large soul of the people the inextinguishable power of conscience, and it will yet show itself. The immoral sophisms of the moment cannot last; time and reflection will explode them, and explode with them the wretched flunkeyism that now degrades even itself by supporting

THE FRIENDS.

The yearly meeting of Friends was in session in Philadelphia, from the 12th to the 16th ult. About one hunattendance. The women's meeting was much larger. The meeting was occupied principally with a concern for the preservation of the ancient testimonies, order, doctrine, principles, and discipline of the sect. Mesmerism, pretended conversations with the "spirit world," "Rochester knockings," and similar ridiculous impositions, were deprecated as totally unworthy of a rational, intelligent being, and Friends were warned to regard these superstitions with abhorrence. The large committee appointed a year ago, on the subject of education, was continued. The report this year requested Friends everywhere to exert their efforts to make all the schools under the care of the society equal to, and superior to the public schools. Friends everywhere were earnestly desired faithfully, consistently, and steadily to maintain their ancient testimony against slavery, and all its concomitant evils; and as they had received epistles from all the yearly meetings with which they correspond, the clerk was directed to embody this exercise in all the epistles to other yearly meetings.

OUR MISSIONARY REPORT.

We learn from the Missionary Secretary that the thirtysecond Annual Report will be distributed by the time this notice appears. "We have published, he writes, a larger edition than usual, that we may be able to supply. not only each minister, but also the principal friends of missions who have shown themselves such before the church and the world. We cannot know these, but will be pleased to send a copy to any one such whose name and address our brethren in the ministry, or any other responsible person, may furnish to us. We trust the Report will repay the expense and trouble of postage and perusal. We should be pleased to have the names of our principal friends as above. We do not wish to distribute the report inconsiderately, so as to have it lie as a dead letter in the post office or elsewhere. We think it deserves a better fate. Hence we wish the information asked for above, in order to distribute it wisely and profitably."

THE PROPERTY SUIT.

Our reports of this important case have been condensed but are quite full, and afford an adequate estimate of it The Papers put various constructions upon it in respect to the probable result. The New York Commercial in clines to think it favorable to the South; the New York Express, as we quoted last week, thinks that the strict legal construction of the case is in favor of the North, though equity should require an apportionment of the This, it says, is the general opinion. We think the hesitancy of the judges to decide the case on account of anticipated agitations, shows which way their judgment leans. They know that the North, like good citizens, will abide quietly the result; the only danger is from the rampant, heedless and lawless spirit of slavery in the South.

Whether the advice of the Bench to decide the contest by abitration is practicable, seems to be a question. We know not why. The arrangements of the last General Conference, in prospect of the case, provide for an arbitration. One of the resolutions reads, "that should the agents find, upon taking such legal counsel, that they have not the power to submit the case to voluntary arbi tration, and should a suit at law be commenced by the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, said agents are hereby authorized, then and in that case to tender to said commissioners an adjustment of their preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the authority of the Court."

The Christian Advocate says that our agents have re solved under this direction to offer to adjust the question by arbitration. A complete report of the trial, concurred n by both parties, will be issued immediately.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Two very important denominational documents have just been issued by our Book Agents, and are on hand a Peirce & Co.'s, Boston. They are the annual reports of our Sunday School Union, and of our Missionary Society They exceed in interest this year any preceding issues They are an honor to the church, and we hope they will be read by every preacher if not every member. They ought to be scattered broadcast.

The Miner's Journal says \$100,000 is expended annually in the borough of Pottsville for rum!

CHURCH, PROVIDENCE. R. I. Rev. Mr. Patten's Sermon—The Society—Its History—Its new Chapel.

appropriate and impressive, and passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. Brother Patten preached the had doubtless been formed out in the sea like the present. of thee, O city of God." It spoke at large of the excelof thee, O city of God." It spoke at large of the excel-lency and benefits of the church of God, shown from its form the shore of the land, and the present mud flat beget its vivid pictures of the beneficial influence of Christianity, or the tasteful and impressive delivery of

The society which has just given this church to God seems equally at ease when describing the great changes deserves honorable mention for Christian liberality and and their causes, which have given configuration to the energy-I had almost said heroism. They commenced continents of the earth, and the minute characteristics of with 28 members, who had been connected with the microscopic animals. Chesnut and Power street charges, in Oct. 1848, at a time when Methodism was too nearly stationary in Providence. They were prayerful and resolute, and deter mined to occupy more of the good land, if not hindered by God himself. For man's opposition they cared little, and were willing to defy and brave it. Bro. W. Livesey was with them the first six months, and so profited them that he left them more than double that heroic band, who first pitched their tent and "set up their banners in the name of their God." Then came Bro. Patten, and labored two years, and now they are praising the God of Abraham in a house owned by Methodism-certainly as chaste and elegantly beautiful as anything of the kind in New England. It is every way worthy of the progressive spirit of the church and age; in its external proportions it is an ornament to the city, and in its internal arrangements and furnishings, so neat and admirable as to leave no room for captious cavil or vague desire. The cushioned settees are really an enchanting invention, while the pulpit, the organ, the carpets, the modes of ventilation, everything in short is calculated to attract and impress all with the idea that nothing is too good for God's service. The brethren nave expended \$28 000, and the sale of news Wednesday afternoon reached \$24,000 -an event as rare as it is creditable to their energy and liberality. The members are all " in love and fellowship with their neighbors," and happy are they and the pastor whom God has given them. ROBERT ALLYN.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

East Greenwich, May 29.

The Spring-Cholera-Association of Naturalists-Agassiz-Florida Reefs and Keys-Geology. Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24, 1841.

MR. EDITOR :- Thinking that your many readers may desire to learn something of what is transpiring here, I have once more taken pen in hand for a familiar gossin. The spring has been exceedingly cold and backward, and late frosts have almost entirely destroyed all kinds of fruit. Strawberries have appeared in the market, but they are not plenty, nor as fine as last year. This is probably the greatest strawberry market in the United States. 500 bushels have been seen in market at once. I have myself counted over 200 bushels in a single marcommon in Massachusetts about the last of June, are now found in our markets. I have said that the spring was cold and backward; this cold weather continued till during the last ten days, in the shade; this you will perceive, is a pretty fair summer heat. As the warm weather sets in, a constant stream of people leave the city for summer travel and residence in the country. I presume 20,000 will leave the city during the summer. The health of the city is good, and there is no cholera; there have a few cases occurred on the river below, but only, I believe, among immigrants, and where extreme destitution might be the exciting cause. We feel as if we should be freed from the dreadful scourge this season. Still, there will doubtless be many cases through the extreme heat of

The American Association of Naturalists have held their session during this month in the city. I had intended to give your readers a sketch of their proceedings, but the numerous interesting topics that came up for discussion rendered it impossible to do anything like justice to them. Many of the most distinguished men of the country were present. The department of Geology and Paleontology was unusually important and interesting. The fossils from the Silurian formations of this region, which were exhibited in several collections, struck with amazement our Eastern men. Agassiz declared that more rare and new fossils were here presented than had been presented at all their previous meetings; indeed, more than he had ever seen at the similar meetings in France, Germany, Switzerland or England, and that it was impossible for them to make any report in full upon them. There were not merely new varieties of species, but new species, yea, many new and entire genera of these fossils; and with few exceptions, and those rather similar than identical, they were entirely different from those of European formations of the same character.

One of the most interesting communications was made by Prof. Agassiz, concerning the reefs and keys of Florida. These he said were entirely of coral formation, ver differing from the peculiar coral formations of the Pacific. Parallel with the coast of the mainland, around the Southern part of Florida, is a barrier of rock rising in many places above the water, covered with soil and rank vegetation. This is the coral reef, and the islands are publication, for a large part of its most valuable materials called keys. Within this reef the water is shoal and unnavigable, and fast filling up with mud and coral sand ance will be essential in almost every stage in the prepaby the action of the waves. In many places rising to the surface at low tide, and sometimes above the surface, and covered with the mangrove, a tree which by sending its roots down into the mud like a net, is admirably adapted for fixing the soil when once formed. Beyond this reef. and mostly sunken lies another reef, the outer reef, as it is called: this is being built up in the same manner as the inner reef, but does not reach above the surface to form a chain of keys yet. He was invited by Prof. Bache, of the there. United States coast survey, to make the investigations, to settle the all important question of the probability o another reef being formed at some future time beyond the present outer reef. He declared his full conviction was that no other reef would ever be so formed. He then stated that he believed there had taken place no elevation in the region, as most have supposed. He had examined the upland keys carefully, and he found that in all the coral formation did not extend above water mark. It is well known that the polypi will not live below certain depths, i. e., from 18 to 20 fathoms. From the main land a flat had extended off into the sea, and at the proper depth these little animals had commenced the inner reef, which gradually rose to the surface. Upon this reef in many places fragments of coral, and sand in layers, had on the Romish Controversy. It will consist of twelve been driven by the action of winds and waves, so that these islands were several feet above the water; but in no instance does the living coral formation exist above the present sea limit. Hence there had been no elevation, but all the elevation had been caused in this manner. Between this reef and the main land the basin which had been formed by the reef, gradually filled up and formed the shallow mud flats. Beyond this reef the sand had been washed up, and the flat had been raised, until the conditions necessary for the existence of the polypi were obtained, when the outer reef was commenced and raised to the water level, for the polypi cannot work above the water. This reef would undoubtedly be increased laterally and sand and detritus be washed upon it, forming a series of keys like the inner reef, but no reef would be formed beyond, because this reef was reared on the extreme limit of the flat, and outside this reef the shore was precipitous and deep into the channel of the Gulf Stream

and hence the conditions for the formation of another

reef could never exist. It was only necessary then to build

DEDICATION OF THE MATHEWSON STREET M. E. | as any coast, for there were abundant entrances within the outer reef where a vessel would ride in safety. The water was yet deep between the two reefs; but as the lights are now placed, they rather allured the vessel on This event took place, Wednesday, May 28. The day to the outer reef, than warned them of danger, and he tself was one of those genial summer days, such as only thought, had been erected according to the suggestions benevolent Providence could give. The exercises were of the wreckers. He had also examined the shore of the sermon, and it was, if possible, even better and more im- Within this ridge extends inland a low, flat swamp, called pressively delivered than his ordinary efforts. It was the Everglades. This he thought had been the mud flat founded upon Psalms 87: 3; " Glorious things are spoken between the reef and the main land, and formed like the present condition, its past triumphs, and its future pros- come another everglade. He had examined a second pects. These glowing themes were discussed in argu- ridge back from the coast, and within it another everments of rich thoughts, abounding in pertinent illustra- glade of precisely the same character. These everglades tions, adorned with grace and beauty of language scarcely were but little above water mark, and hence could not be equalled, and enforced by strong and striking appeals to drained. The whole coast of Florida seems to have been the heart and conscience. Few who heard it will forthe truthful sentiments. It was emphatically worthy of by the Professor. He has also just completed a course the pastor, who, in two short years, had led this little of lectures before the Young Men's Mercantile Library flock from their retired "upper chamber," to a large Association, on the "Course of Creation as exhibited in place and to abounding prosperity; and it was also worthy the animal kingdom." I did not have the pleasure of of the membership, who had held up his hands and en- hearing these, but they were said to be intensely interest couraged his heart, amid trials to themselves and obsta- ing. It is astonishing to see how familiar Prof. Agassiz is with nearly all departments of natural history. He

Yours truly,

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST. The Board of National Popular Education has sen out two hundred and twenty-two female teachers from the East to the West, five of whom are in Oregon. It proposes to collect its tenth class at Hartford, Conn., on the 8th of August, and send them out on the 18th of September next. The intervening six weeks will be occupied in a course of preparation, under the charge of a competent female Superintendent. The course will embrace, among other things-examinations : lectures on the best methods of teaching; on the organizing of schools; on school government; on moral and religious instruction in schools; on the influence of teachers in the community; on physiology as connected with the preser vation of health; examination of the class upon the lectures, and discussions of the subjects of the lectures in the class; religious exercises and social meetings. In-

struction will be given in vocal music. Model school will be visited. Ladies who desire to join the class, will address writte applications to Miss Nancy Swift, of Northampton, Mass. They should be sent as early as the 4th of July, or soon er, if practicable. Each application should state the age. residence, and religious denomination of the applicant the branches in which she is competent to instruct, and the length of time she has been employed as a teacher: and should be accompanied by testimonials in regard to her education, capacity to teach, natural peculiarities, and moral and religious character. No other qualifications can compensate for the want of good sense, good temper, and decided piety. None need apply who are not ready to ubmit to an examination in the fundamental branches of an English education, and who have not had some experience in teaching. As education advances in

the West, there is an increased demand for instruction in music on the Piano, and in other ornamental branches. Applicants will have seasonable notice of their accept ance or non-acceptance. The accepted teachers will b expected at Hartford on the 8th of August. On their arrival, they will repair to the "Orphan Asylum," the building prepared for their reception, where they will ket in one day. Other fruits and vegetables, such as are which they will pay \$1.75 per week. In cases of decided merit, where there is a manifest inability to defray this expense, aid will be given from the funds of the Board. about the middle of May; since then, it has been extremely warm; the thermometer ranging from 85 to 92 places of their destination. If they shall, at any time, have the ability and desire to refund this, it will be used in sending out more teachers. They must distinctly understand that we expect them to continue teaching, at

least two years, should health permit. The teachers will be sent to places where arrangements will have been made for their reception and employment, with compensations which will, at least, give them a respectable support. The previous knowledge we shall have of the places, and the acquaintance we shall have formed with the teachers, will enable us to assign them positions to which they shall be found best adapted, and where they may be the most acceptable and useful. We desire to have them come into full sympathy with the great objects of our Board, and enter into the fields of labor assigned them, in the spirit of consecration to the work of doing good. WILLIAM SLADE.

Cor. Sec'y and General Agent of the Board. Cleveland, Ohio, May 29.

The following are the receipts of several of the leading secular papers in New York. The Herald puts down its eash receipts during the year 1850, at \$230,186; Tribune, \$160,000; Sun, \$120,000; Courier & Enquirer, \$160,000; Journal of Commerce, \$150,000. The Herald says its receipts will probably reach an aggregate of \$300,000! the business of all these establishments is said to be good -yielding an annual profit of from \$30,000 to \$50,000

Ohio Wesleyan University opened its present term, a few days ago, with over three hundred students; and many more were expected.

The Northern Christian Advocate is publishing reminscences of the life of Bishop Bascom, by James Gilmore.

Speaking of the forthcoming memoir of Dr. Judson, and the expected return of Mrs. Judson, the Macedonian says: "No individual will be selected to write the memoir till after her return. This delay will not retard the could be supplied by no other person. Indeed her assistration of a biography which shall worthily delineate the character and labors of the deceased."

"Holston Conference Female College," is the style of an institution proposed to be organized and located somewhere in Tennessee. The Holston Advocate urges that a large town be selected, because of its facilities for patronage. The town of Greenville had subscribed \$10,000. and there is a prospect that the college will be located

The Philadelphia Annual Conference has pledged to raise one-third of \$10,000 toward erecting a new edifice for Dickinson College, besides paying \$1,333.33 of the floating debt of the institution. The same Conference also has agreed to purchase and endow the Wesleyan Female College, at Wilmington, Del.

By the Illinois Advocate we learn that Rev. O. S. Munsell will take charge of the Methodist Seminary at Danville, Ill. This will be the third seminary on Danville

Messrs. Johnstone & Hunter, of Edinburg, announce their intention shortly to commence the issue of a series of volumes, containing reprints of the principal treatises octavo volumes, four to be published annually, and the treatises will be severally edited, and accompanied with prefaces, notes, etc., by Rev. Drs. M'Crie, Cunningham Thompson, Vaughan, Steane, and Symington; Rev William Arthur, Rev. R. P. Blakeney, and Rev. A. M

The Toronto (Canada) "Christian Guardian" say that for the present year all the public common schools of Toronto are to be free; and handbills had been gener ally posted throughout the city, informing the inhabi-

Professor Kinkel, the celebrated German patriot, is ecturing in London on the Drama.

The following statement of expenditures in German Iniversities is from the "Bibliotheca Sacra:"-"In 1836 the expenditures of the University of Berlin were \$99,846, of which \$64,550 were paid out of the pub-ic treasury. Those of Bonn were \$89,685, of which the Government furnished \$49,949. The expenditures of Breslau were \$72,299; of this the Govern

lighthouses on this outer reef, and the coast was as safe 180. The expenditures of Halle were \$70,738; Govern-

ment paid \$42,278. Koenigsburg expended \$60,912, of which somebody has called "The Scottish Patmos—that which \$25,433 were furnished by the Government."

DR. AKERS' CHRONOLOGY.-The Illinois Advocate says: "The doctor is making progress with this great respecting this famous locality has just been issued by work; we hope it will soon go to press; next week we Gould & Lincoln, Boston. It comprises "The Geology of will furnish our readers a chapter from it."

Mr. Elihu Burritt has suspended the publication of the Worcester Christian Citizen. The Citizen was in its eigth volume, and its list has been transferred to the most entertaining volume. New York Independent.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Foucault's new proof of the Earth's Rotation, and a large mendable feature of the work; we hope it will be contable of rich contents. Its Literary and Art news is es- tinued. There are also in this number five illustrations pecially abundant and well prepared.—Redding & Co., from Punch, and other engravings; as for the reading

THE SOLITARY, OR THE REAL ROBINSON CRUSOE Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Boston. This is a very interesting little volume from Saintine, the celebrated author of "Picciola." It is designed to represent the absolute incompatibility of a solitary life with the constitution of human nature, and for this purpose takes the notable case of Alexander Selkirk, divests it of all the poetic and romantic fiction with which Defoe invested it, and makes out a picture of life in solitude which quite reverses the pecially for the younger preachers, would as it seems to fascinations of Robinson Crusoe. The volume abounds us, add to the interest and profit of our Annual Conference. in graphic descriptions, and natural scenes, and keeps alive the interest of the reader, though it concludes we which young ministers desire information, and upon which alive the interest of the reader, though it concludes, we lead they seldom receive instruction, that might be discussed alive the interest of the reader, though it concludes, we suppose designedly, without much of the converg-with advantage by older and more experienced brethren. Such a series could be delivered without interfering with such a series could be delivered without interfering with such a series could be delivered without interfering with such as series as ser lated from the French, by Anne C. Wilbur.

THE LADY'S REPOSITORY for June has been received by Peirce & Co., Boston. It has two plates—old ones, and not as good as usual—and an abundance of good original and selected articles. Among the original contributors are Prof. Larrabee and Wells, Hebron Vincent, at least, would attend five o'clock services for this pur-Mrs. H. C. Gardiner, and Alice and Phebe Carey.

THE LAST WITNESS is the title of a little volume from the pen of Rev. Prof. O. C. Baker, A. M. It is a compilation of the dying sayings of eminent Christians and of noted infidels. They are exceedingly well selected, and forcibly presented. Our only regret in reading them is that they are too brief-and we almost wish that the poetical quotations were made to give place to fuller de- for study, pulpit action and elecution, general reading tails of the cases. Many of these brightest examples are etc Methodists. The mechanical style of the work is exceedingly fine .- Peirce & Co., Boston.

STRAY ARROWS is the apt title of a small volume of mark:ssays and sketches by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, published by We could hope that all concerned might abide the Carter, New York. They are quite varied in their subjects, vivid and graphic in style, and of a highly evangelical tone—Gould & Lincoln Boston. ical tone .- Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

THE HARMONY OF PROPHECY, or Scriptural Illustrations of the Apocalypse, is the title of another valuable work from the pen of Dr. Keith, of Scotland. His former treatises on Prophecy stand high among the Biblical Judge will agree with us in that opinion, nor have we productions of our day; the present volume is devoted chiefly to a comparison of the Apocalyptic predictions with other portions of the Scriptures, and an attempt in given to the case, that it might be ably and properly prethis manner to clear up the sense of the former. It is an exceedingly able production, and imbued with a devout spirit .- Harpers, New York; Mussey & Co., Boston.

MIDNIGHT HARMONIES, by Rev. Octavius Winslow, is a little volume of precious meditations for seasons of sorrow and solitude—an illustration of the Psalmist's law, before they proceeded to partition the property in words, "In the night his song shall be with me."—Carter, In this confidence we are perfectly cool, and our nerves New York ; Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

small volumes of music, entitled "School Chimes," and editorial on the higher law. It says :-The Palace of Industry, a Juvenile Oratorio." The latcellent productions. The former is a collection of songs schools. They are excellent additions to the already which are licensed iniquities in some States of this large stock of our juvenile music. WORDSWORTH. Ticknor. Reed & Fields. Boston, have

sent us the first volume of the Memoirs of Wordsworth, by Rev. Dr. Wordsworth. It is designed to be chiefly an exposition of the intellectual and literary life of the great poet, by tracing very minutely the series of his productions, the circumstances under which they were produced, and the artistic principles observed by their author in their preparation. Such a work cannot fail to possess peculiar interest, though as the English critics affirm, it may fail of the usual incidental interest. Wordsworth's almost religiously retired and ideal life, could not in fact admit of much incident. The class of readers of the Conferences. who best appreciate his poetry will find his memoirs none the less entertaining, and we think that the biographer has chosen about the only practicable method of new expurgated edition of the Discipline published by writing his life. The mechanical execution of the Ameri- the South Carolina Conference :-

perb work. It is now completed, and forms one of the most beautiful, and at the same time one of the cheapest this in defiance of the General Conference. editions of the Bible ever published here or anywhere. we coming to? Its plates are numerous and are mostly real, not fancy, connectional bond is but a rope of sand? illustrations of the text. In fine Russian binding, gilt, it is sold at only \$10. We would call special attention to this work; all who want a good copy of the Holy Scriptures should examine it .- Redding & Co., Boston.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR. Messrs. Har pers continue to issue the numbers of this remarkable work. It is a terrible picture of the lower classes of London .- Mussey & Co., Boston.

volume, called "The Guiding Star, or the Bible God's give pleasure to many thousands of our readers :- "Bish-Message." It is an excellent compend of the evidences op Hamline, of the M. E. Church, whose health for someof Christianity, in answer to the second and third ques- time past has been so precarious as to render his recovtions of the Westminster Catechism, and is from the pen ery doubtful, has so far recovered as to be able to travel. of Louisa Payson Hopkins, author of the "Pastor's Daughter," and other works.

AGRICULTURE FOR SCHOOLS, is a new school reading book prepared by Rev. Dr. Blake, and published by Newman & Co., New York. It is a compilation of articles on agricultural science from various authors, and forms quite an interesting compendium of rural literature.

INFLUENCE; a Sermon, by David Fosdick, Jr .- Red-

HARMONY OF LAW; a Lecture, by John R. Bolles .- C R. Fellows, New London.

OUR BOOK CONCERN has recently issued a very in teresting volume of "Memorials of Missionary Labors in Africa and the West Indies, with Historical and Descriptive Observations," by Rev. Wm. Maister, who has been many years a Wesleyan missionary in those countries. The volume is replete with striking incidents and adventures. It illustrates the horrors of slavery and the success of the Gospel. We bespeak for it an extensive sale; it is just the book to interest our youth in missionary literature and the missionary enterprize. - Peirce & Co., Boston.

RELIGION THE WEAL OF THE CHURCH AND THE NEED OF THE TIMES, is the title of a new book lately issued by our Book Agents. It is from the pen of George Steward, whom we take to be an English Wesleyan preacher. It is certainly a remarkable production, pregnant with thought, but incorrigibly Latinized, resound ing and almost rythmical in style. In this respect it will be dangerously infectious to young readers. If you can suppose such a thing as the combination of the styles of Johnson and Robert Hall, without the loss of any pecu liarity of either, you can get an idea of Mr. Steward's. The chapter on Methodism is an example.-Peirce & Co.

CHRISTIAN RETROSPECT AND REGISTER. We had just occasion sometime ago to complain of a work professing to review the last half century. Its omissions of our own denominational doings within that period were quite egregious. We are happy to state that the present volume, prepared by Dr. Baird, is remarkable for both its impartiality and completeness. It is the best, and in fact the only retrospect of the past half of this century extant. It presents reviews of the progress of science art, liberty, religion, &c. Mr. Baird is peculiarly fitted to the task he has undertaken; no man in the country is

more so .- Dodd, New York. In the mouth of the Frith of Firth, about a mile and

rock of tears and prayers-the Bethel as well as the Dungeon of many a holy man." A very interesting volume the Bass," by Hugh Miller, whose "Footprints of the Creation," and other geological works are so well known -its "Civil and Ecclesiastical History," by Dr. M'Crie, and a "Sketch of its Martyrs"-the whole forming a

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June continues its extracts from Thompson, with splendid illustrative illuminations THE INTERNATIONAL for June is a capital number; it The whole of the "Summer" is given in the present num contains engravings of Herbert, Schoolcraft, Trenton Falls, ber. This republication of classic works is a very com-

matter there is, we trow, a sufficient variety to meet all

possible varieties of taste-albeit the remark may seem a

double entendre .- Mussey & Co., Boston.

METHODIST PRESS.

Lectures at Conference-Southern suit-Politics and Religion-Expurgated Discipline

The Western Christian Advocate has the following sug-

A series of sermons on ministerial duties, designed esany present arrangements, by re-establishing the Wes-leyan custom of five o'clock sermons. True, it may be said that but few would attend. This is quite probable; but would not the instruction of even a few be of great

pose during the week of Conference.

Lectures might embrace the mode of conducting pastoral visitation, with especial reference to the obstacles found in circuits as well as in stations, the proper method of instructing children, of establishing and Sunday schools, of promoting revivals, of administering discipline, of aiding educational enterprises, and of participating in the general benevolent movements of the age Also upon personal deportment, family and social inter-course, pulpit preparations, methods of redeeming time

The Christian Advocate and Journal gives an outline of the "Southern suit." Dr. Peck adds the following re-

the parties be content.

We are often asked our opinion as to the issue of this Judge will agree with us in that opinion, nor have a much concern about it. Deciding the case is at the responsibility of the Court, and we are perfectly willing it is the most diligent attention has been sented to the Court. This being done, our duties as the legal defendants in the case, terminate. If we finally gain the case, it will be because the Court is of opinion that it, we hope to be able to make a case for ourselves, as the guardians of a sacred trust, and for the General and Annual Conferences, for awaiting the behest of the civil

WILKINS, CARTER & Co., Boston, have published two The Michigan Advocate has more than four columns of

Is Christianity to fawn in leave-asking sycophancy at ter is illustrative of the "Poetry of Labor," and is by J.

C. Johnson, known to the musical public by several experience of the feet of civil power for the privilege of throwing a few grains of moral salt into the fountains of legislation Are politicians, whenever they may choose to condescend and pieces designed for schools, juvenile classes, &c., by Baker & Southard, teachers of music in our grammar Are gambling, and prostitution, and rum-selling, all of Union, to go unrebuked in the pulpit because politicians have legalized them? If not, why exempt slavery, a

The editor adds :-

No church in Michigan, but especially Methodist, proverbially fearless and uncompromising, need hope for anything beyond a sickly, dwarfish spiritual existence so ong as it truckles in silence to the tirade of political abuse by which the public purse-possessing politicians of this peninsula are seeking to awe it into silence. Silence

The Buffalo Advocate fully endorses our late article on more lay co-operation in the financial and general business

The New Orleans Christian Advocate thus speaks of the

We exceedingly regret to find the above editorial in the Southern Christian Advocate of the 16th inst. It Cobbin's Illustrated Domestic Bible. We have often called attention to Hueston's elegant edition of this su-South, has formally discarded the "cor of the Discipline, and published another to suit itself-and an Annual Conference should take the position the South Carolina Conierence now occupies, in having changed the Book of Discipline not only without the consent but contrary to the recent and explicit decision of the General Conference. It matters not whether in a small matter or great the change was made, the principle is the same. The action is in direct and bold subversion of CONNEC-TIONAL METHODISM. It is a beginning ominous of a disastrous end-an end, we fear, that is not far off.

BISHOP HAMLINE .- The Christian Advocate says: we GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, have issued a neat little find in a daily paper the following paragraph, which will He arrived in Chicago on the 26th.

> NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.—The following is the full list of the New York East Conference Delegates Stephen Olin, Nathan Bangs, Heman Bangs, Bartholomew Creagh, James H. Perry, Seymour Landon, Edwin E. Griswold. Reserves-Laban Clark, Nicholas White.

> CLINTON, MASS .- Rev. George Bowler writes, June 3d: We are having a blessed revival in Clinton; the hall where we worship will not hold the people, and my house has been thronged three nights in the week with inquirers; about 20 since Conference have been converted

> We are indebted to Rev. Mr. Degen, Chaplain of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, for the Annual Report of the Directors of those excellent institutions. It is a brief, but very interesting document. No institutions of the kind in the country are managed with more skill or more salutary results than these

> THE FACULTY of Emory College have issued the first umber of their promised "Southern Repository and College Review." We shall notice it next week

> England contains 8,500,000 Conformists, 8,000,000 Non-Conformists; Scotland contains 860,000 Conformists, 1,800,000 Non-Conformists; Ireland contains 1,000,000 Conformists, 7,300,000 Non-Conformists. Total, 10,160,-000 Conformists, 17,100,000 Non-Conformists.

> A large room in Exeter Hall, London, has been taken y Dissenters for divine worship, and preaching in the English language, on Saturdays, during the Exhibition in London, for the accommodation of visitors from the provices and from America.

"Dr. Richey took passage," says the Halifax Wesleyan in the R. M. Steamship Cambria, which sailed from this port May 30, for England. He will extend his visit sufficiently long, to be present at the approaching Conference. We wish him a safe and speedy passage across the

Our brother editor of the Methodist Protestant reoices greatly over Hon. Reverdy Johnson's radical aninadversions to the Methodist church government. The Protestant calls him a "Radical."

The National Era, an anti-slavery paper published in a half from the shore, stands the celebrated Bass Rock, the city of Washington, has fifteen the

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eslevan om this reports revivals in Erie, Maine, Michigan, New Hamp- gress of trial. shire. New York, New York East, Rock River, and Troy Conferences, and nine hundred conversions.

Rev. Dr. Boring writes to Bishop Andrew, from San Francisco, Feb. 25th, that a new edifice for the church South was about to be put up near that city.

GRAND EXCURSION.

and thirteen dollars from Troy. Persons are allowed to The assembly so elected was to meet on the 2d inst. stop at Albany, Troy, Saratoga Springs, Montreal, and any town or city on the Lake or River. Persons wishing to visit Quebec can do so by paying \$2 extra. Twenty who had run away, being chased, ascended a tree to the

Mr. Perham, we learn, has been over the route and made full arrangements for the comfort of the passengers. The route extends through some of the finest scenery of the "fashionable tour," the time is almost the best of the year for the purpose—neither too warm nor too cool, and the trunk of the proper the purpose—neither too warm nor too cool, and the trunk of the purpose—neither too warm nor too cool, and the trunk of the proper the purpose—neither too warm nor too cool, and the trunk of the passengers. The plant of Raymond & Co's. menagerie at Derby, Ct., the other day, and so enraged the animal, that soon after, when the lad came again within his reach, he gave him a fatal blow over the head with his trunk. The lad lived the terms are cheaper than any reasonable person could but a short time.

BROOKLYN.—The annual celebration of the Sunday New Hampshire Legislature.—This body was or Schools in this city took place on Tuesday of last week. The schools of all the denominations were collected in six churches, with the exception of the Episcopal, who met by themselves in one of their own churches. From the report of the committee on statistics we learn that the whole number of schools is 64; teachers 1287; scholars 9502. Of the teachers 1043 were church memi fourth ballot, having 140 votes, just the number required. bers, and 243 of the scholars. The schools are connected with the different religious denominations as follows:

Methodist 14, Episcopal 13, Presbyterian 9, Reformed

On Thursday the two Houses met in Convention and

From the Providence Journal.

A SUPERB ORGAN.-We had the pleasure, on Friday

Organists, Messrs. Silas A. Bancroft, of Boston, and William Field, of this city.

This instrument was built upon the German plan. The

tion the instrument has more than answered.

The Diapasons are remarkably fine, possessing the body of tone belonging to Appleton's, and with a quality and purity peculiar only to the instruments of Messrs.

Simmons and Co., (the builders of this.)

Iotings were had on Wednesday for U. S. Senator, but without success. On the last ballot, Seymour, (Democrat) had 105, Baldwin, (Whig) 99.

VERMONT.—The "Old Line" Democrats held their

the instrument is played, appear to great advantage, being perfectly adapted to the power of their foundation urer. The full Organ is decidedly vocal in character, and resembles more nearly the effect produced by a multitude of human voices singing together in harmony, than anything we have ever heard.

By the arrival of the steamers Washington and Asia at New York, several days later news has been received from Europe. The Great Exhibition is still the principal voice of interest in England. The number of visitors is

General Intelligence.

Two WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamnight. She brought 400 passengers, and \$800,000 in specie and gold dust. Steamships Union, Oregon and have been superseded by Whigs, and three by Democrats. Republic had arrived at Panama. The Union brought

200 passengers and \$150,000 in gold dust; and the Re
and Georgia afford the most gratifying assurance that the

at the quarry in Quincy. It is an unstained and flawless received various civilities at the hands of our citizens. slab of granite, six feet square and fourteen inches thick, Traveller. and weighs three tons. Within a circle five feet in diameter are sculptured in bold relief the arms of the State, viz: an Indian chief, with a tomahawk in the right hand and an arrow in the left, and underneath a scroll bearing | Constitutional Convention is the giving the power to the the motto-"Ense petit placidam, sub libetate quietam." Legislature to pass a law to remove free negroes from the On the base, in large characters, is stretched out "Massa. State, upon the ground that they are pests. chusetts." It is the work of T. & W. Smith, who were | Captain Harris, the Abvssinian traveller, when introoriginally marble cutters, and they were employed exact- duced by especial favor, into the lady-chapel of the Caly a year in getting out the block and finishing the thedral of Shoda, is stated to have found the walls of that figures. The cost will be \$3000. The Legislative com- holiest of Abyssinian shrines hung round with colored mittee of both branches celebrated the completion of the prints of the great Leicestershire steeple-chase. work by a dinner at the Hancock House, Quincy, a few

days ago. GREAT FRESHET AT THE WEST .- Cincinnati, June 6. Accounts from the Western rivers are exceedingly gloomy. The Wisconsin River is very high. A large portion of Fort Winnebago is inundated. The rise has not reached so far as the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi. Several flouring mills of Peru have been swept away. Advices from St. Paul state that the river from above was still rising. The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 29th of May says that the tributaries of the Mississippi in that State are greatly swollen, and that much damage has already been sustained. The Mississippi itself, at that point, is within 18 inches of the great flood of 1844, and was still rising. At Hannibal, on the 29th, the river was rising, and was six miles wide upon a syrrege from 7 will a house to the "yo-heave-o!" of the sailors, he exclaimed: "You may heave high, and heave low, but you will never get that great crooked thing through that little hole—I know better." an average, from 7 miles above to 50 miles below that

The Chicago Tribune gives accounts of very heavy rains in Illinois. On the Illinois river bottoms, and along the streams of many of its tributaries, numerous fields are several feet under water. They will of course have to be replanted. At the latest dates from the river, the water had reached to within a few inches of the extreme height of 1844 and it will doubtless rise still high. treme height of 1844, and it will doubtless rise still higher, as they were still having rains in that vicinity every day or two. The destruction of property is immense throughout the whole Mississippi valley.

The Russian Government has decided that the thoutand throughout the whole Mississippi valley.

The Holston Christian Advocate fears a decrease in membership of the Holston Conference, because of emigration from that region to Arkansas and Texas dur
"The Rescue Cases."—James Scott, one of the colored persons charged with assisting in the rescue of emigration from that region to Arkansas and Texas dur
"Shadrach," the fugitive slave, was tried before the District Court less was tried before the the membership of the Holston Conference, because of ored persons charged with assisting in the rescue of and large towns of Russia. emigration from that region to Arkansas and Texas dur- "Shadrach," the fugitive slave, was tried before the District Court last week. The jury were unable to agree, six being for acquittal and six for conviction. The case The Christian Advocate and Journal of the 8th inst. of Lewis Hayden, the next in order, is now in pro-

THE NEXT VESSEL FOR LIBERIA .- A vessel will leave Baltimore for Liberia on or about the 1st of July. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society expect to send by this vessel a number of families. Among them are Charles L. Still and Joseph E. Gardner, of Reading, Pa., Rev. L. A. Williams and wife, and C. Johnson, wife and six children, of Columbia. Each of these bring the very best testimonials as to character, intelligence and energy. Most of them know some mechanical art. They design Mr. Perham, of Boston, has the honor, we believe, of originating the system of cheap excursions. They are now becoming common, and by both their patronage to the public conveyances and their cheap and agreable accommodation to the public itself they are also as a smooth of them know some mechanical art. They design locating at the new town of Gresson, near Bassa, at which place Mr. Gardner is under appointment to open a school for the gratuitous thition of the children of the colonists and natives, the entire expense being borne by persons in Philadelphia.

commodation to the public itself, they promise to be a FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Missouri Republican of commodation to the public itself, they promise to be a lasting and favorite expedient for summer relaxations. Mr. Perham's latest and largest project is an excursion to Niagara Falls. It will leave Boston on the 12th inst., from the Worcester Depot, via the Western Railroad to Albany; by railroad to Whitehall; by steamer to St. Johns, and thence by railroad and ferry to Montreal. From Montreal to Lewiston by a steamboat, and by railroad to the Falls. The same route is taken on the return to Bospeanage. Gov. Calhoun, shows the entire population, 58,984—Indians excepted. The ratio of representation for the country is fixed, for the Council, 4,384—for the House, 2,172. The list of appointments for New Mexico, made at the close of the last Congress, had been received by mail, and they were looking for their early arrival. Two of the Judges had not yet made their appearance. Gov. Calhoun, on the 28th ult., publishes news from New Mexico to the 28th ult., publ the Falls. The same route is taken on the return to Boston. The fare for the trip, going and returning, is only seventeen dollars from Boston, sixteen from Springfield, and thirteen dollars from Troy. Persons are allowed to

THE WAY SLAVES MANIFEST "CONTENTMENT."-A negro belonging to a gentleman in Panola county, Miss., days are allowed to make the trip from the date of leav-

On Thursday the two Houses met in Convention and Dutch 7, Mission schools 7, Baptists 6, Congregational 6, German 1, Orphan school 1.—Christian Advocate.

On Thursday the two Houses met in Convention and filled the vacancies in the three Senatorial districts with Democrats, by an average majority of 25.

At fifteen minutes past 12, the Convention proceeded to the election of Governor, with the following result: evening last, to be present at the opening of the new Organ, in the Methodist church just erected in Mathewson Samuel Dinsmoor, Democrat, 145; Thomas E. Sawyer, The Organ was played on this occasion by the eminent Whig, 120; majority for Dinsmoor, 25. There were 21

compass of manuals being from CC to G. Pedals CCC | Connecticut.-The bill providing for the election of to gamut G. The style of architecture in the facade, is Norman, the wood part being of pine and painted in imitation of rosewood.

Representatives on the first trial, by a plurality vote, was passed by both Houses. The plurality principle will passed by both Houses. The plurality principle will From the great reputation which the builders of this now prevail in the election of Representatives, as well as instrument have acquired elsewhere, much was expected Senators, members of Congress, Sheriffs, &c. Two balfrom this, their only specimen in this city, which expectalotings were had on Wednesday for U. S. Senator, but

The reed stops have probably never been exceeded, the State Convention at Montpelier, on the 22d ult., and quality and power of the Trumpet being a just medium between the harshness incident to excess of power of the real Trumpet when blown with full force, and the dull-nor, Giles Harrington, of Alburgh, for Lieut. Governor, ness of the same Trumpet when blown with medium and E. C. Reddington, of St. Johnsbury, for Treasurer. The "Free Democracy" held their Convention as The Hautboy has more expression and sweetness than Burlington, 27th ult., and nominated Lucius B. Peck, of any we remember having heard. The harmonic stops are beautifully proportioned, and when the full power of

thing we have ever heard.

The instrument contains a new and very peculiar stop called the "Eolina," which when used as a solo or in comcalled the "Eolina," which when used as a nindescribation. Committee to the foreign Commissioners of called the "Eolina," which when used as a solo or in combination with one or more stops, produces an indescribably rich and beautiful effect.

We congratulate the congregation on their acquisition of so fine a specimen of art, and trust that hereafter churches when purchasing Organs, will not be so much influenced in their decision by the price and size, 2s by the quality and character of the instrument they procure.

Moderato.

Moderato.

daily increasing. A banquet was given by the local Metropolitan Committee to the foreign Commissioners of the Exhibition on the 20th ult. The House of Commons was engaged on the Papal Aggression bill, upon which the ministry had been supported. In France there is said to be a disposition to compromise on the part of the Legitimists and the Democrats, and the President's power will probably be renewed. The power of the Pope is again on the wane. There is no very definite intelligence in regard to German affairs. The Queen of Portugal in regard to German affairs. The Queen of Portugal seems to yield entirely to Marshal Saldhana. His appointments have been confirmed, and it is probable his advice will be taken in the formation of a ministry.

The recent election in New York to fill the vacancies in Two Weeks Later from California.—The steam-ship North America arrived at New York on Monday night. She brought 400 passengers, and \$800,000 in 200 passengers and \$150,000 in gold dust; and the Republic 200 passengers and \$1,000,000—in all \$2,500,000, besides what is in the hands of the passengers—probably \$1,000,000 more. The steamship Empire City, from Chagres 25th ult., arrived at New York, Monday forenoon, bringing the mails from San Francisco to May 1, 350 passengers, and two millions of dollars in gold dust. Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 29th of Sandwich Islands are to the 29th Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 29th of March. A temporary treaty had been agreed upon between the French commissioner and the Hawaiian authorities, and there was a prospect of permanent peace between the two countries.

Legislature of Maine.—The two houses of the Legislature adjourned on Tuesday morning last, to the second Wednesday of January next, after a session of precisely three weeks.

During the brief period the Legislature has been together, it has, in addition to organizing its own bodies.

March. A temporary treaty had been agreed upon between the 22d inst. —It appears from the Western papers that the emigration to that region this spring is greater than during any period since 1840. The emigrants have chiefly located themselves in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. —A Woman's Rights Convention assembled in Akron Summit County, Ohio, on the 28th inst. —The new French minister, M. de Sartiges, was received by the President on the 30th inst. —The 213th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was celebrated in this city on the 2d inst. The company was reviewed by Major General During the brief period the Legislature has been together, it has, in addition to organizing its own bodies, set the Government in motion by the election of the necessary officers, and made the requisite appropriations to carry it on; besides passing upon many important measures of a general character. Among them is a bill providing for the reconstruction of the Insane Hospital, and appropriating \$25,000 towards that object.

Also a resolve making an appropriation of \$20,000 towards the erection of the Reform School at Portland.

Also a resolve making an appropriation of \$9000 to repair the State Prison at Thomaston.

Also a resolve making appropriations for the repair of Heywood, and consequently the act of Carey had not repair the State Prison at Thomaston.

Also a resolve making appropriations for the repair of various roads in Aroostook county.

And the passage of a liquor law, of an exceedingly stringent character,—besides the passage of numerous other bills and resolves of greater or less importance.

Carey was not legally detained in the custody of Mr. Heywood, and consequently the act of Carey had not that element of malice which is essential to constitute the crime of murder, and which is presumed where a prisoner, legally held, kills the officer having him in custody. The particulars of this case are familiar to our readers, as they were fully stated at the time of their occurrence. -Augusta Age.

The Massachusetts Block.—The Massachusetts block for the Washington Monument, ordered by the Legislature of 1850, is now completed, and may be seen the second form of the court to twenty years confinement in the State Prison.—Major General John E. Wool, commander of the Fastern division of the U.S. Legislature of 1850, is now completed, and may be seen Army, has been in the city during the past week, and has

Among the matters decided upon by the Maryland

German war, arrived at New York lately, from London. It is stated that the Legislature of Minnesota have ritory, and have substituted English words in their stead.

Content hangs not so high, but that a man on the

Hon. Henry Ellsworth, in company with others, has just been entering at the Crawfordsville Land Office, rising of twenty-eight thousand acres of the choicest lands of the Wabash country, and is about to have 5,000 acres put in actual cultivation.

The cholera has reappeared in the island of Jamaica. The account of the death of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton

is incorrect. The venerable lady is still living, in her ninety-fourth year, and in the enjoyment of excellent

then remove his family to Missouri.

Dr. Samuel George Morton, one of the most eminent physicans of Philadelphia, and one esteemed highly by the medical world abroad, died on Thursday. Dr. M.

A letter appears in the Intelligencer, from Mr. Riddle, the American Agent to the World's Fair, giving a glowing account of the opening of the same, and speaking in the most flattering terms of the display of American articles there exhibited.

was the author of several valuable medical works.

portion of the State. The population, as reported by the Congressional Districts, entitles the northern section of the State to two additional members of Congress. A boy two years old, named James McGrath, was car-

Northern Illinois is steadily gaining upon the Southern

ried over Niagara Falls on Monday morning last. He was playing on a board, on the Canada side, in company with an elder brother; their father saw them and chided the elder one, who suddenly jumped off, when the other was precipitated into the stream.

Heavy emigration is going forward to Oregon this season, chiefly from Indiana, Iowa and Michigan.

John H. Gray, one of the Tehuantepec surveying party, and another man, were devoured by a shark while bathing in the Pacific. Mr. Gray was formerly in the employ of Atkins, Stedman & Co., Milk street, Boston,

FOREIGN ITEMS.

At Copenhagen a royal amnesty had been published extending to all who had taken a part in the late revolt excepting 33.

of the amnesty question. Kossuth and five others were to be excluded from its operation.

The French authorities are in the habit of transport. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. ing bad and troublesome characters, especially foreigners without the means of subsistence, to England. England. sends hers to America.

The Emperor of Russia, having nearly completed the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow (420 miles,) is now about to begin a railroad from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, between 700 and 800 miles.

An Italian boy of 13 years of age, the only son of poor shoemaker of Bologna, in defending his little dog from the attacks of a large dog belonging to an Austrian officer, killed the dog. For this, the poor lad was sen tenced to receive 25 strokes of the bastinado; but at the 17th blow the child expired. This piece of cruelty so affected the father that he became frantic; and, armed with a stiletto, followed the Austrian officer to a coffee house and despatched him without interference from the bystanders, and then escaped.

The Jews' Conversion Society estimate that within the last twenty years 16,000 Israelites have embraced the .Christian faith. Some idea of the cost of royalty in England may be

formed from the fact that the Prince of Wales, though under ten years of age, has a revenue of nearly \$300,00 per annum from the Duchy of Cornwall. The ingenious mechanician, M. Sax, has contrived

new invention by which an immense volume of tone i added to the piano forte. He is taking out patents for France, Belgium and England. Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, it

said, at the request of Abbas Pasha, is about to com mence the construction of a railroad between Cairo and Alexandria, and thus bring into close proximity the two principal cities of Egypt. A tinman and brazier living at Thirsk, Yorkshire, has

made a copper tea-kettle out of a farthing, and intended to send it to the Great Exhibition. The kettle is tinned inside, and is complete in every respect.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, at the Suffolk St. Church, 4th inst., by Rev. Tho Street, Samuel Hanscomb, of Quincy, to Miss Martha Bailey, o

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING will be held, Providence permitting, commencing Aug. 12.

W. T. HARLOW, J. HASCALL, A. BINNEY.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Exhibition will be on the 18th and 19th of June. The 18th, 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., Prize Declamations. The 19th, 10 o'clock, A. M., an Oration before the Honorary and acting branches of the Calliopean Society; 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., declamation of original composition, by the students. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES WILL be holden at the Seminary Office, June 11th, 1 o' clock, P. M.
H. P. Torser, Secretary.

Kent's Hill, May 29.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—The Anniversary exercises at this institution will take place on the 23d, 24th and 25th of June. The examination of classes will commence on Monday afternoon, and continue through the day on Tuesday. The exhibitions will take place on Wednesday.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the New England Conference consists of the following gentlemen:—Rev. Messrs. L. Crowell, L. R. Thayer, C. Baker, H. V. Degen, W. M. Mann, F. A. Griswold, D. Steele, and Messrs. Pearl Martin, Boston. Nath'l Eldridge, Spencer, Asa P. Rand, Westfield, Franklin Skinner, Worcester, J. C. Lane, Leominster, G. H. Sweetser, Saugus, A. B. Merrill, Boston.

Worcester, J. C. Lane, Lecommuser, of the New York East Conference being now in session, its committee if appointed has not been reported. It is earnestly desired that the gentlemen of the Committee be present as early on Monday as practicable. The friends of the institution generally are respectfully invited to visit us on this occasion.

Wilbraham, May 31. M. RAYMOND.

GROVE MEETING. Mr. Editor:—By the leave of a good Providence, we expect to hold a Grove Meeting in the town of Freeman, Me., on the county road leading from the centre of the town to New Portland, commencing Wednesday, June 18th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing over the Sabbath. Those brethers and friends from abroad who wish to attend the meeting, will observe that this gathering is somewhat different from a protracted meeting touring accommodations, as brethren are lew. If any one is disposed to come with tents, it is at their option. We shall make provisions for all preachers that may attend. We are expecting the God of battles to make bare his mighty arm in defence of truth. Over twenty have recently been reclaimed and converted in this town. Glory to God in the highest.

Freeman, Me.

NOTICE.—The members of the Maine Annual Conference, and others who attend the session of this body in July next, are hereholy informed that on their arrival in our village, they may find their places of entertainment by calling at the Post Office in the centre of the village, and those who come with horses can have them put up at Morgan's public house at the rate of \$1 per week.

Winthrop, June 2.

M. Hill.

May 21

For Lambs, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.20.

250 remained unsold.

Swine—4 a 51; Retail 6 a 7c; Spring Figs 8c; Retail 10c; Fat Hogs 5c.

Fat Hogs 5c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MINUTES OF THE N. E. Conference by the Conference, under the particular direction of Rev. Z. A. Mindge. They embrace an amount of information in regard to the Conference, of great value to all our churches, and which has not been published in the Herald. We have hazarded the experiment of getting up somstains valuable, and provide the conference, and others who attend the session of this body in July next, are herenece was doing and were willing to buy enough to pay for other particular direction of the recent of the village, and those who come with lorses can have the demand warrants.

Sixty page, 12mo. pampliet. Price, 75 ets

NOTICE.—The district stewards on the Concord District are hereby notified that there will be a district stewards' meeting at Concord, June 24, at 1 o'clock, P. M. This place may be regarded as not very central for the district. This is true—yet the meeting coming in connection with the Preachers' Meeting appointed there, it is thought that more would be likely to attend there than at any other point. Where it may be impracticable for the regularly appointed stewards to attend, it is hoped that the ministers, or some other persons who can be there, will be delegated. We hope to see a good representation of the preachers on Concord District at the Preachers' Meeting.

Manchester, June 7.

C. N. SMITH.

health.

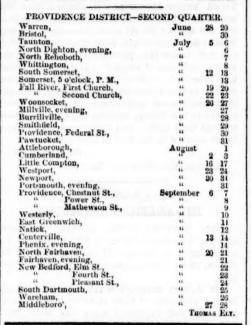
There have been some cases of cholera at Cincinnati.

Col. Benton has arrived in Washington, his health much improved. He will remain for several days and then remove his family to Missouri.

NOTICE.—To the Members of the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and K. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and K. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and K. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference:—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference.—Arrangements have been made with the A. and St. L. and A. and W. R. R. Road companies to carry all wishing to attend the Maine Conference.—Arran

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE MINUTES.—A few errors in the MS. of the Minutes escaped my revision. Under the head of "Fuel" in the table, Bromheld St. should be credited with \$100, instead of \$10; the whole amount is carried out correctly. Suffolk street is made \$50 deficient in the "receipts,—\$550 the full claim, should be credited. Five dollars S. S. Union money should be set down to Wilbraham; it was slipped into the line above, to the credit of Wales.

Z. A. Mudde. The entire cost of the Erie Railroad is set down at



BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

A. Moore (your paper has been sent in Herrick's bundle)—
Excepting 33.

Letters from Constantinople announce the conclusion of the amnesty question. Kossuth and five others were

A. Moore (your paper has been sent in Herrick's bundle)—
J. Z. Nichols—H. S. Ramsdell—E. Grant—W. O. Cady—D. Goddard—A. C. Manson—J. J. Woodbury—D. H. Mansfield (I send of the amnesty question. Kossuth and five others were

J. Spaulding—H. W. Latham—R. H. Ford—R. Newhall.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JUNE 6.

PAYS TO

	PAYS T	0	PAYS TO
Allen R Anderson G	1 50 May 1 '52 1 50 June 1 '52	Jessop R Johnson W H	1 00 June 1 '52 1 50 June 1 '52
Brown L			
Bean P C	1 50 Jan 1 '52 2 00 Mar 1 '51	Keeler R W King S	1 00 Sept 6 '51
Bowers J S	1 70 Jan 1 '52		1 50 June 1 '52 1 50 May 15 '52
Badger J	1 50 May 1 '52	King C King B L	1 50 May 15 '52 1 50 Feb 15 '52
Brainerd C	1 00 on ac't	Loomis J	1 50 Apr 1 '52
Barrows L D	75 on ac't	Lothrop V	1 50 May 1 '52
Benton J D Brown G	1 00 June 1 '52 1 00 June 1 '51	Loveland D H	35 June 1 '51
Bowen J E	1 00 Aug 10 '52	Little W	50 Dec 1 '51
Benedict T	1 00 June 1 '52	Lee A	1 00 June 1 '52
Brown S D	1 00 "	Mason J D	1 50 June 1 752
Bussell J L Bush W D	1 50 May 1 '52	Mitchell J S Mallory C T	1 00 "
Bumpuss J	1 62 Jan 1 '52 1 50 Apr 1 '52	Meeker B C	2 00 "
Burgess J S	1 50 Jan 1 '52	Meeker C	1 00 Mar 15 '52
Bumpuss C S	1 50 May 1 '52	Martindale S	1 00 July 1 '52
Boyce C	1 50 June 1 '52	Mickiell W	1 50 June 1 '52
Barrows M	1 50 May 1 '52	Morse T Munroe A	1 50 Jan 1 '52
Brooks A	2 00 Nov 15 '52	Merrick R S	87 "
Cross C Chapman R	11 12 Jan 1 '52 75 Dec 1 '51	Nichols J Z	1 00 on ac't
Crane J	2 00 July 15 '52	Nye J	2 00 June 1 '52
Chandler M	1 50 May 20 '52	Osborn E	1 00 June 1 '52
Cornell W W	1 50 June 1 '52	Phillips Z	1 00 June 1 '52
Comstock R	2 00 Oct 1 '52	Pearson T W	85 on ac't
Clark J Chase H	1 00 Jan 1 '52 1 00 June 1 '51	Patterson R	60 July 1 '51
Creagh B	1 00 Aug 1 '51	Paine N	50 on ac't
Coles G	1 00 June 1 '52	Paine H Pierce E M	1 50 Apr 15 '52 1 62 Jan 1 '52
Collins W F	1 00 "	Rose A C	08 in full
Currier I	3 00 July 15 '51	Raymond N	5 00 in full
Damon T	1 50 May 1 '52	Rich Z	1 37 Jan 1 '52
Dunn II Dareley J	2 33 Aug 15 '51 1 50 June 1 '52	Sherman A A	1 50 Apr 1 '52
Doane J	1 50 May 1 '52	Shrigley C	3 50 Nov 15 '51 1 00 Dec 1 '51
Durfee P	1 50 June 1 '52	Starks D Smith H H	1 00 Dec 1 '51 25 in full
Eaton W L	175 Jan 1 '52	Starks H L	1 00 May 15 '52
Fletcher E T	1 00 on ac't	Stiles F R	75 July 1 '51
Filch S	1 00 June 1 '52	Sillick J A	1 00 June 1 '52
Foster W W Foster W B	3 00 July 1 '51 1 00 Feb 1 '52	Smith J G	1 00 "
Fall S W	1 50 June 1 '52	Stearns C Smith E K	1 00 " 94 Jan 1 '52
Grant W D	1 50 June 1 '52	Smith R	1 50 May 1 '52
Gilford B	1 50 May 1 '52	Tucker T W	1 75 on ac't
Griswold E E	1 00 June 1 '52	Tuttle S	1 50 June 1 '52
Gregg O	1 00 "	Taylor H B	1 52 July 1 '51
Griffen W Graves W P	50 Jan 1 '52 1 25 June 1 '52	Thompson J	1 00 June 1 '52
Grav W P	1 00	Templeton J Trafton H B	75 Dec 1 '51 1 00 Jan 1 '52
Goss E	1 00 in full	Underwood SG	
Gardner G	1 50 June 1 '52	Usher J	50 Jan 1 '52
Hascall J	5 00 Aug 1 '51	White A	1 50 May 20 '52
Hull H	3 67 Jan 1 '52 1 50 May 10 '52	Whitaker N	4 00 Nov 1 53
Haseltine W Hathaway J I		Wellman J W	1 00 Sept 15 '52
Hart J G	1 50 May 1 52	Wentworth J B	
Hoyt W B	1 00 June 1 '52	Winslow W Wing E	1 50 Oct 1 '51
Hollis G	1 00 June 1 '51	Williams S P	1 00 July 1 '61
Husted H Hubbard E B	85 Sep 15 '52 75 June 1 '52	Wilkins C R	1 00 June 1 '52
Hall B M	1 00 Feb 1 '52	Washburn S	1 00 Oct 10 '51
Haseltine W	B 1 00 June 1 '51	Wells G C	1 00 June 1 '52
Hulburd D P	1 00 Jan 1 '52	Wescott R Witherell M	1 00 "
Hapgood J G		Welch C	1 50 Oct 15 '51
Ireson J	1 00 May 1 '51	Wilkinson J	1 50 May 1 '52
Johnson D W	4 14 Jan 1 '52	Wells J	1 00 Feb 1 '52
METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.			
MEINUDIST BOOK DEPUSITORY.			

In this city, at the Suffolk St. Church, 4th inst., by Rev. Thos.
Street, Samuel Hanscomb, of Quincy, to Miss Martha Bailey, of Canton.

In Chelsea, June 1st, by Rev. Wm. Rice, Charles W. Freeman, of Boston, to Miss Mary E. Giveen, of Gardiner, Me. Also, Frederick Hodgkins to Miss Phebe Seavy, both of Chelsea. June 8th, Lughan H. Sonne, of Boston, to Miss Mary E. Giveen, of Gardiner, Me. Also, Frederick Hodgkins to Miss Phebe Seavy, both of Chelsea. June 8th, Lughan H. Sonne, of Boston, to Miss Sophine E. Holland, May 200, and the Mary Little, all of Lynn.

In Lynn, June 4th, by Rev. J. Shepard, Daniel R. Rutherford to Miss Lucy M. Akernan, both of Ispakish.

C. Sparrov, of Eastham.

In Holliston, May 2dd, w. Rev. J. Denison, Daniel Smith, Jr., by Rev. J. Ohn Faker, Robert Stitt, of Walpole, to Miss Joann.

C. Sparrov, of Eastham.

In Holliston, May 2dd, w. Rev. J. Denison, Daniel Smith, Jr., by Rev. J. W. Speer, S. P. J. Rev. J. H. Twombly, Elijah Mencham, May 19th. by Rev. M. P. Webster, Mr. Abian C. Mallet, of Bath, Me., to Miss Alma E. Leathers, of Ashburnham, May 19th. by Rev. M. P. Webster, Mr. Abian C. Mallet, of Bath, Me., to Miss Alma E. Leathers, of Ashburnham, May 19th. by Rev. M. P. Webster, Mr. Abian C. Mallet, of Bath, Me., to Miss Alma E. Leathers, of Ashburnham, Also, by the same, May 2dd, Warren C. Marble to Miss Mary L. Wilker.

In Withered M. 160 Mwilkins M. Chase Wilkinson, J. 160 North Mallet, M. Welch C. Miss Lucy M. Akernan, Mallet, M. Mellen, M. M. P. Webster, M. A. Miss, J. Pike, by Cheney; C. Phompson; John M. H. Juke, to be alled for; J. Cobb, Brownshill, Cape Elizabeth, Me., 1 pkge, by Cheney; C. Mass, J. pkge, by Thompson; Samuel M. M. L. Pake, M. S. A.; W. Thompson, Samuel Marboxe, Mt. Capeleton, of Camden, to Miss Sarah S. Babb, of Portland. May 20th, Gliman Smith, of Newry, to Miss Douly B. Bartlett, of Bethel.

In Brownfield, suddenly, May 23, William, son of Wm. and Hannah Moor.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. J. Marcy, Sutton's Mills, Mass.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. J.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman-June 7, 1851. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, June 6.—The Flour market continues depressed, and prices are rather lower; sales of Genesee, common brands, at 4.50; fancy brands 4.65; a 4.55; a 4.56; st. Louis extra 4.75 a 5.50 per bl, cash; these low prices have induced some speculative movements, and 2000 bls Michigan common, and 2000 do Ohio extra have been taken on terms not made public; Southern is in moderate demand at 4.624 a 4.75 per bl, cash and 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at 3.121; Rye Flour 3.25 per bl, cash. Grain—The receipts of Corn have been pretty large and a general duliness has prevailed during the week; sales of white at 61 a 62c; mixed 60 a 62c; vellow 62 a 63c, latter for prime quality; Oats are in fair demand, although the supply is pretty large; sales of Northern and Nova Scotia at 47 a 48c; Pennsylvania 47c per bu; a few hundred bushels of Rye have arrived, part of which sold at 85c per bu, cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET-THURSDAY, June 5. BRIGHTON MARKET—TRURSDAY, June 5.

At market 500 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 5 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 2300 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$7.50; 1st quality \$7; 2d do \$6.50; ddo \$6 a 5.50.

Working Oxen—Sales at \$75, 80, 95, 100, 108 a 112.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$19, 21, 24, 31, 34 a 40.

Sheep. Sheep and Lambs at Market, 1560.

Prices. For Sheared Sheep, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50.

For Unsheared Sheep, \$2.75, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00.

For Lambs, \$2.00, 2.60, 3.00, 3.50.

250 remained unsold.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

The Last Witness, or the dying sayings of eminent Christians and of noted infidels. By Geman C. Baker, A. M.

A new book from the pen of Prof. Baker, with the above title has just been published by us. It is an elegant miniature volume of 108 pages, and is just the book for presents to S. S. scholars and others. Retail price 37½ cts. A liberal discount to clergymen, and those who buy to sell again.

The Young Man's Counsellor, by Rev. Daniel Wise.

A new edition of this very popular work is just ready, and is ornamented by two beautiful steel plates, designed expressly for the work, by one of our best artists. Nearly five thousand of this book have been sold by us since its publication, and still the sale is undiminished.

The Young Ladies' Counsellor is in course of publication, and will be ready in course of the summer.

The Sanday School Melodist, by Rev. A. D. Merrill, is steadily growing into favor, and has been received with great satisfaction by all the schools into which it has been introduced. Retail price, 25c; \$2 per dozen.

Memorials of the Progress of Methodism in New England, is the title of a new book from the pen of Rev. Abel Stevens, and is a continuation of the former work by the same author, entitled "Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into New England." We bespeak for this work the same favorable reception and the extensive sale which its predecessor met with.

Send in your orders as early as possible. The book will be out in a week or two. Retail price \$1; a liberal discount to agents.

In Press, and will be issued in a few days, a Commentary on the Ninth of Romans, by President Mahan,—a most valuable work. Also, Texts and Hymns for Infant Minds,—a most excellent book for the smallest classes in Sabbath Schools.

All the above works, together with a large assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, are for sale at low prices, at our store, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

We also keep a supply of all the books published by the "Methodiat Book Concern," which we sell to clergy men and others, at the regular catalogue prices.

CHARLES H. PEIRCE & CO.,

June 11 8t No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

CIRCULAR. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE URCULAR. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that, in addition to former facilities for gaining their favor, they have secured the valuable services of Mr. Bendder Salvo, as Cutter, a gentleman whose reputation as an Artist stands unrivalled in this country—and likewise the services of Mr. Connad Hensler, from Paris, in the same capacity—whose skill and ability have been fully established in other situations. With every desirable style of Goods upon their counters, and with the above names to offer to their customers as guarantees of good and becoming fits, for the Garments manufactured from their Cloths, the subscribers feel assured of giving general satisfaction, and of securing a continuance of the patronage they have hitherto-cujoyed.

GEORGE P. CLAPP.

GEORGE P. CLAPP.

GEORGE B. GAVEIT. 5

Parsicular Norice.—B. SALVO, having connected himself as Cutter with the firm of Clapp & Gavett, hereby gives notice to his old friends and patrons that he may be found at their establishment, Corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, where he will be happy to wait upon them with his professional services, and ready, as of old, to please them. He feels assured that the new houseiwith which he is connected will be found all that they can desire for fair prices and unexceptionable goods.

June 4

PRANKLIN BONNET ROOMS. No. 61 RANKLIN BONNET ROUMS. NO. 01

HANOVER STREET, corner of Union.

EARLY SPRING FASHIONS of STRAW AND SILK
BONNETS, in all the varieties of style.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of DRESS CAPS, and
supplies of new patterns received monthly.

Ribbons, Flowers, Veils and Collars.

Particular attention will be paid to the making of MOURNING BONNETS, and of Dress Hats of every description, to
order.

PRANCES H. BROWN.

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SPRING GOODS AND SPRING FASH-

DIONS. N. K. & S. N. SKINNER would inform their friends and the community generally, that they are prepared to exhibit a choice assortment of Goods in their line, selected from the stocks of the best importing houses in the city, from which they feel safe in proposing to furnish garments of every description, in such fashion as may be wanted. Made in a workmanlike manner, and cheap, in the very best sense of that word. Also—an assortment of first quality Furnishing Goods. No. 17 Washington street, near Zion's Herald Office, and 2d door below the Archway, at the bottom of Cornhill.

March 26

DREMIUM MEDICINES. PHYSICIANS, AND THE PREMIUM MEDICINES. PHYSICIANS, AND THE FUBLIC GENERALLY, will be pleased to learn that a full assortment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDICINES and CHEMICALS as are daily prescribed, and that have premiums awarded to them at the different State Fairs, including most of the articles manufactured by Messrs. Powers & Wight Man, celebrated Chemists of Philadelphia.

The subscriber also being aware of the adulterations practiced in preparing and powdering Drugs and Medicines for the market, and the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the pure, has arranged to have most of these articles powdered in his establishment. Samples of Drugs in their original state will be kept for comparison, and he has requested Dr. A. A. HAYES, State Assayer, to analyze at any time such preparations as may appear of doubtful genuineness, before offering them for sale—thereby insuring to physicians pure Drugs and Medicines.

481 Washington, corner of Eliot street.

WILLIAM BROWN,

481 Washington, corner of Eliot street.

N. B. With the above arrangement all can be supplied with pure and unadulterated Medicines. Physicians of Boston and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above arrangement, and see samples of pure Drugs and Medicines. No one allowed to put up prescriptions except those of long experience, and perfect masters of their profession.

The sale of all Fancy Articles, Soda and Confectionary, discontinued on the Sabbath. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.

Nov 27 eoply

TUST PUBLISHED-A COMPENDIUM OF D the Missionary, Bible and Tract Institutions of Evangelical Christendom in 1851. Compiled from authentic sources, and crranged by Rev. William Butler. C. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

C. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhiil.

This Chart is presented to the church—for the use and convenience of its ministry and members—in the hope that by the diffusion of the full and accurate information it furnishes. Christians, of every name, may see cause to increase their confidence and interest in, and to augment their liberality toward their respective evangelical agencies, which God has so greatly owned and honored in ail parts of the world.

That such a publication was much called for, and that this Chart is at once comprehensive, accurate and impartial is evidenced by the kind manner in which it has been received in the various denominational publications—a few of which are subjoined—and by the fact that a large quantity of the present edition has been bought up within the six weeks since it was issued.

issued.

After paying the expenses of the present edition (of 4,000 copies) the proceeds are sacredly devoted to the work of God—particularly to the Bible and Missionary Societies.

Shelburne Falls, Mass., May 13.

W. BUTLER.

A Compendium of the Missionary, Bible, and Traot Institutions of Christsnook.—This is handsomely printed on a large sheet of fine paper. It gives the names and statistics of 56 Missionary Societies, 68 Bible Societies, and 25 Tract and Book Societies, 11 than been prepared with great care from authentic and recent documents, by the Rev. W. Butler, a minister of our church. From this chart any person may, at a glance, obtain information respecting these institutions which otherwise must be searched for through several volumes. The author, we learn, has consecrated all the profits to religious purposes. Boston: C. H. Peirce.—Christian Advocate and Journal, May 8.

Rev. WM. Betters, of the Methodist church, has issued a capital Chart of Missionary, Bible and Tract Institutions. It is therough, recent and accurate—the only complete and reliable summary of the statistics of such societies now extant. It is faithful to the societies of our church—a new feature in such publications. It is admirably arranged, and should hang on the wall of every clergyman's study. Call in and see it, at Petre § Co.'s, Cornhill.—Zion's Herald, April 9.

Important Publication*, Petro Institution, Internation of Muller's great work, with the addition of 200 pages of notes and illustrations. Published in numbers of 100 pages, at the request and at the expense of Dr. Lambert, Comparanty Publications—Every man who has had occasion

Important Publication*, Petro Institution and the profits of Missionary Publications.—Every man who has had occasion METHODIST REVIEWS.

tions. It is admirably arranged, and should hang on the wall of every elergyman's study. Call in and see it, at Peirce § Co.'s, Cornhill.—Zion's Herald, April 9.

Important Predictation.—Every man who has had occasion to refer to works containing religious statistics, knows how unreliable and contradictory most of them are; there has been, in fact, no safety in such references, unless when original documents themselves have been consulted. We announced sometime ago that a chart with information thoroughly accurate was about to be issued by Rev. Win. Butler. It is now out, and we can assure our readers that it is the most comprehensive and complete exhibit of the statistics of religion within their reach. It needs but a comparison with ordinary works of the kind to show its entire superiority. This chart should hang on the walls of every elergyman's study. A glance on it will certify him in regard to questions, the answers to which he must otherwise seek through many pamphiets or volumes.—Peirce § Co., Boston.—Zion's Herald, April 23.

Missionary Chart.—A Compendium of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract Institutions of Evangelical Christendom. Compiled from the most authentic sources and arranged by Rev. William Butler.

Such is the title of a handsome chart, giving tabular views of the operations and results of Missionary Societies both foreign and domestic, Bible and Tract Societies, in this country and in Europe, together with the statistics of the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith. In extent, comprehensiveness, accuracy, and convenience for the purpose of reference.

from the most authentic sources and arranged by Rev. William Butler.

Such is the title of a handsome chart, giving tabular views of the operations and results of Missionary Societies both foreign and domestic, Bible and Tract Societies, in this country and in Europe, together with the statistics of the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith. In extent, comprehensiveness, accuracy, and convenience for the purpose of reference, it may compare favorably with any recent publication. In the case of each society the latest accessible information seems to have been sought and incorporated into the tables. It must have cost the compiler great labor, and all who are interested in the subject of organized religious effort will find it a most seasonable and acceptable publication. We copy from it the following aggregates of Protestant foreign missionary statistics:—

Foreign Missionaries, in all parts of the world, Assistants, as lay preachers, &c., Members, in the Mission churches, Hearers, Institutions for instruction of native ministry,

Printing establishments, Scholars, in day and boarding schools, Income of all evangelical societies, in dollars, —Macedonian, May, 1851. COMPENDIUM.—Rev. William Butler has compiled and arranged, from the most authentic sources, a Compendium, designed to embrace a view of Missionary, Bible, and Tract institutions. This Compendium gives us multum in parco, and as an aid for easy reference, will be a convenience to those who use it. For this purpose it can be hung on the side of the ball, the study, or the Conference room.—Christian Watchman, May 8.

C. H. Peiree & Co., 5 Cornhill, Boston, have published on a very large sheet, "A Compendium of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract Institutions of Evangelical Christendom." Prepared with much labor by Rev. William Butler, of the M E. Church. It gives the names and statistics of 56 Missionary Socities, 68 Bible Societies, and 25 Tract and Book Societies. It is elegantly printed, from the press of G. C. Rand & Co., and is sold at 25 cents,—foreign missionaries half price. Sold here by Lane & Scott, 200 Mulberry street.—Independent, April 24.

A Compendum of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract institutions, by Rev. William Butler.
A broad sheet, a long sheet, and a full sheet, compiled from the most authentic sources; and presenting at a single view the statistics of the benevolence of Evangelical Christendom. It will be very useful, and convenient for reference, to all persons having frequent occasion to refer to such matters,—and may their number daily increase! This chart is sold by C. H. Peirce & Co., Cornhill.—Puritan Recorder, April 10.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE MCTUAL PLAN.

Office, State Street, Montpelier, Vt.
Guarantee Capital \$300,000.00. Net accumulation from first
year's business, ending Feb. 1, 1851, \$13,000.00. \$113,000.00.

"Mutual Life insurance is the poor man's wealth and a good
investment for the capitalist."

investment for the capitalist."

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Mass. M. F. Ins. Co.; Jacob Sleeper, Esq., 53 Summer street; C.
C. Dean, 13 Cornhill; Franklin Rand, (Cornhill.
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A. B. SNOW, M. D., 16 Harrison Avenue.
In attendance daily at the office, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
T. B. BROWNE,
J. LAWRENCE,
Agents

July 23

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE PRICE STORE. E. D. EVERETT, No. 64; Hanover Street, (commenced business in 1834,)
dealer in
HOSIERY, GLOVES, YARNS, THREADS, TRIMMINGS,
&c. In Hosiery, Silk, Span Silk, Merino, Cotton, Linen, Woollen and Worsted, Black, White and Colored. CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY and GENT'S HALF HOSE, nearly the same variety. Men's Long, Woollen, Worsted, and Spun Silk HOSE. In
GLOVES, Ladies and Gent's French KIDS of the best qualities
in the market—Black, White, Light and Dark colors. Gent's
Woollen, Spun Silk, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Shirt Bosoma, Dickeys; Gingham, and Colored and Black Silk
Caavats. Ladies' UNDER VESTS. Morrison's Knitting and
Jacket YARNS—all wool. Domestic Cottons and English Worsted YARNS.—GERMAN WORKING WORSTEDS; Canvas,
Patterns, Needles, Perforated Card, &c. English Merino, or
ANGOLA YARNS—White, Med and Mode Colors. Taffeta
and Velvet RIBBONS, CURTAIN FRINGES, White and Fancy Colors. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Smyrna Edgings, Linen Cambrie HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Embrodered, Silk
Handkerchiefs, Purse Trimmings, and the general variety of
small wares usually found in a Thread and Needle Store.

Wholesale and Retail, No. 64; Hanover, near Union Street.
April 9 is3m E. D. EVERETT.

CHARLES E. SCHOFF & CO., Wholesale and Retail dealers in CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, at Nos. 35 and 37 Ann St., Boston.

Particular attention paid to Custom Work in all its May 14

CHARLES B. MASON, MANUFACTURER HARLES D. MASSAY,

AND DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
81; Hanover, 2d door from Blackstone Street, Boston.

Hats and Caps manufactured to order on reasonably
May 21

DAPER HANGINGS! NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 168 WASHINGTON STREET, nearly opposite Bromfield No. 108 WASHINGTON STREET, INSTITUTE OF THE METHOD STREET, NORTON NEWCOMB, JR., Manufacturer and Importer, offers to the public on the most favorable terms, at Wholesale and Retail, an entirely new and very extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, from the lowest priced to the richest Paper imported. Also, great varieties of Borders, Decorations, Sceneries, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades and Fixtures, Cartain, Carpet and Pattern Paper, and all Goods pertaining to a Paper Hanging Warehouse.

Always on hand—a complete stock of Marble, Column, and Fresco Papers and Decorations, suitable for the walls and ceil-

Fresco Papers and Decorations, suitable for the walls and ceings of churches, halls, &c. Mgs of churches, halls, &c.

N. N., Ja., manufactures these goods to some extent, and continually imports direct from France elegant Decorative Papers, &c. of the latest Parisian styles. Also, has the exclusive sale for this market of Christian styles. Also, has the exclusive sale for this market of Christian styles. Also, has the exclusive sale for this market of Christian styles. Also, has the exclusive sale for this country, and are here sold on equally excellent terms as at their Warehouse.

Prossessing such appeared advantages of the sale of the s

in this country, and at their Warehouse.

Possessing such superior advantages, he feels confident that he can render entire satisfaction to those who will favor him with March 19 NEW YORK. The Canton Tea Company, is the oldest and the largest TEA establishment in the the oldest and the largest TEA establishment in the Inited States. They have made arrangements to control many of the finest crops of tea that will be imported during the cur-ent year—from which, and from other considerations their

ability to supply GENUINE, NEW AND FRAGRANT TEAS. GENUINE, NEW AND FRAGRANT TEAS,

In almost endless quantity, will be decidedly superior to that of any other House in America.

They will be prepared to offer during the present season, Teas in chests, half chosts, quarters and eighths, of every variety and quality, for Cash or approved paper, as low, or perhaps lower, than any other wholesale Tea establishment can uniformly do—and consequently solicit the attention of every Country Merchant in the Trade, to their ample and well assorted stock, before they purchase elsewhere. Those to whom a journey to New York would be inconvenient, are hereby apprized that they can negotiate equally advantageous and satisfactory by letter; in this case their inquiries and orders will receive the same attention, and the latter be executed with the same precision and thorough regard to their interests, as though upon the spot themselves. It is scarcely necessary to mention that upon the latter account they have, for many years, maintained a most elevated reputation.

Their Teas, in quarter, half and pound packages will continue to constitute a distinct department from their general wholesale business; and in these packages they sell to one conversion.

Their Teas, in quarter, half and pound packages will continue to constitute a distinct department from their general wholesale business; and in these packages they sell to one commercial house only in each distinct city or town in the United States. For the exclusive sale of these packed Teas in any particular place where no arrangements to that effect already exist, they are ready to treat with any responsible person or firm that may be in a suitable position for doing a Tea trade.

No connection with any other concern, and no branches either in New York or in any other part of the United States. Their only location is

125 Chatham Street, N. Y.,

Jan 29 eply (Between Roosevelt and Pearl Sts.)

DR. S. STOCKING, DENTAL SURGEON, having returned from abroad with improved health, will be pleased to see any of his former friends and patients, needing dental operations, at No. 6½ Tremont Row, Boston.

April 2

AMBERT'S PHYSIOLOGIES. LEAVITT & Co., New York, and Sanborn & Carter, Portland, Publishers, invite Physicians, Teachers, Parents, Clergymen, Committees, and all interested in school or family education, and also the reading public, to thoroughly examine the following new works, and the high authorities and tenor of the commendations. The works are written without the use of technical terms,

The works are written without the use of technical terms, contain much original matter, and throughout exhibit Physiology in a true light. For though it is of great value in preserving health, the less said about disease the better, if the same ends can be gained without. Besides, Physiology is of still higher value, by showing the importance of a good disposition, and how to cultivate it, and by exciting in a child or person a desire to possess a great a blessing. It shows that personal attractions how to cultivate it, and by exciting in a child or person a desire to possess so great a blessing. It shows that personal attractions are preeminently induced by an amiable and benevolent disposition; that an earnest and true mind is essential to the orator; and that even the animals of the pleasant man will thrive better on the same quantity of food than those of the surly person. It shows that well-relished food, the fragrance of flowers, beautiful colors, musical sounds, agreeable temperatures, and proper exercise produce pleasant sensations, tend to modify the disposition and soften its asperities, make home pleasant, and save the husband or son from dissipation. Physiology, also, by showing the uses of food, air, and water to men and animals, exhibits the general principle by which animals may be most profitably kept. Physiology is also presented in such a manner in these works, that perhaps no study will better discipline a child's mind to think, and think correctly; while, also, the finger of the Creator is so many times and so distinctly pointed out, that the heart of the reader can hardly fail to appreciate more highly the excellence of the Divine Being. A bellef may therefore be expressed, that no person will notice this series without being compensated.

First Book, Pictorial Physiology, pp. 125.

FIRST BOOK, PICTORIAL PHYSIOLOGY, pp. 125.

Any child that can read can understand this book, and will be interested in it. Second Book, Practical Physiology, pp. 251.

This exhibits in a condensed manner, and with a new and admirable arrangement, all the most important physiological principles.

The above are the most eminent Surgeons now living.

"Certainly the best of any thing of the kind that I have ever examined, for our higher schools and colleges, and for the general reader."—Eoston Medical and Surgical Journal. examined, for our higher schools and colleges, and for the general reader."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

"The subject of your works intimately concerns all, and your treatment of it, so far as we can judge, is scientifically correct, and certainly it is new and entertaining. With our view of the value of an early acquaintance of the great laws of health, and of the pre-eminent merits of your several works, as judged from their long tried influence over a large collection of young persons, we greatly desire to see some one of them introduced, as a general text-book, into every school in the country."—Rev. W. H. Tyler, Principal of the Young Ladies' Institute, Pittifield, Mass.

"Having used Dr. Lambert's, among other works on Physiology, in my school, I feel prepared to give it the decided preference, because of its simplicity of arrangement, its beauty, ease, and clearness of diction, and, I might say, its perfect adaptation to the class of minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must commend it to every tencher and general reader.—Rev. T. M. Cann, Principal of one of the finest Young Ladies' Schools in Penn.

"I have attentively and for practical purposes examined your books on Physiology, more particularly the Second Book, which I consider better than any with which I am acquainted, to be used as a school-book, on the subjects of which it treats. The intelligent teacher cannot fail to make it an interesting and valuable branch of study."—Prof. Burnham, Prin. Eng. Dep., Burn Sem.

"Physiology, as a study, has been already extensively introduced into the common schools; from our experience as a

branch of study."—Prof. Burnham, Prin. Eng. Dip., Burr Sem.

"Physiology, as a study, has been already extensively introduced into the common schools; from our experience as a teacher, we are free to say, under great disadvantages from the want of a proper text-book. This difficulty is now removed, and we feel confident that no parent or teacher who becomes acquainted with this work will use any other."—R. E. Young, Esq., Editor of the Post, and an experienced Teacher of Public Schools.

"There is certainly no better subject for a child to study; and as correctness is so essential in these branches, this book is to be recommended above any other published."—Centre Democrat, (Pn.,) written by a Physician.

"It we do not mistake, in looking over the book, we have seen (Pa.,) verities of a Paysician.

"If we do not mistake, in looking over the book, we have seen some of the noblest and most improving sentiments that ever came from the pen of any man."—Eastern Argus, (Me.)

THE AUTHOR OF THE ABOVE SERIES will be happy to render his services to any Institution or Lyceum, as a Lecturer, and will use in connection with his lectures, illustrative apparatus. Terms reasonable. His place of address till April 1, will be Mariboro' Hotel, Boston. At any time he may be addressed, care of Leavitt & Co., New York.

IMPROVED ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS.

Trusses and Shoulder Braces, Lace Stockings and Knee Caps, for Varicose and enlarged Veins, Anasarcous Swellings, &c., in the Legs. Elastic Body Belts, Suspensories, Spinal Supports, and Leg Instruments. Also, Artificial Legs, Hands, Arms, and Premium Spring Crutches, for which the first medal was awarded to J. M. & Co., at the late Fair. Price from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per pair. Improved double and single Crutches (without springs) from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per pair.

These articles sent to any part of the Union, or Canada, on the receipt of proper measurements (a good fit warranted in all cases.) (Established, 1849.)

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all cases.) (Established, 1849.)

JAMES MILLER & CO., (many years with Sheldrake, Bigg & Co.) London, Surgical and Anatomical Mechanicians, 2s Bromfield St., (up stairs.) Boston.

REFERENCES—Drs. J. C. Warren, M. S. Perry, J. Mason Warren, S. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer, and Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and the Editor of Zion's Herald.

Jan 8

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ross the

YOU AND I. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who would scorn his humble fellow For the coat he wears? For the poverty he suffers ? For his daily cares? Who would pass him in the footway With averted eye? Would you, brother? No-you would not. If you would-not I.

Who, when vice or crime repentant, With a grief sincere Asked for pardon, would refuse it-More than heaven severe? Who in erring woman's sorrow Would with taunts reply? Would you, brother? No-you would not If you would-not I.

Who would say that all who differ From his sect must be Wicked sinners, heaven rejected, Sunk in Error's sea, And consign them to perdition With a holy sigh?

Would you, brother? No-you would not. If you would-not I. Who would say that six days' cheating, In the shop or mart,

Might be rubbed by Sunday praying From the tainted heart, If the Sunday face were solemn And the credit high? Would you, brother? No-you would not. If you would-not I.

Who would say that Vice is Virtue In a hall of state? Or that rogues are not dishonest If they dine off plate? Who would say Success and Merit Ne'er part company? Would you, brother? No-you would not. If you would-not I.

Who would give a cause his efforts When the cause is strong. But desert it on its failure. Whether right or wrong ? Ever siding with the upmost, Letting do n nost lie? Would you, brother? No-you would not.

If you would-not I. Who would lend his arm to strengthen Warfare with the right? Who would give his pen to blacken Freedom's page of light?

Who would lend his tongue to utter Praise of tyranny? Would you, brother? No-you would not. If you would-not I.

THE FIRE OF DRIFT WOOD. BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

We sat within the farm-house old. Whose windows looking o'er the bay, Gave to the sea-breeze, damp and cold, An easy entrance night and day.

Not far away we saw the port-The strange, old-fashioned, silent town-The light-house-the dismantled fort-The wooden houses, quaint and brown.

We sat and talked until the night Descending, filled the little room; Our faces faded from our sight, Our voices only broke the gloom

We spake of many a vanished scene, Of what we once had thought and said, Of what had been, and might have been, And who was changed and who was dead. And all that fills the hearts of friends,

When first they feel with secret pain, Their lives henceforth have separate ends. And never can be one again. The first slight swerving of the heart,

That words are powerless to express. And leaves it still unsaid in part, Or say it in too great excess.

The very tones in which we spake Had something strange, I could but mark; The leaves of memory seemed to make A mournful rustling in the dark.

Oft died the words upon our lips, As suddenly from out the fire Built from the wreck of stranded ships, The flames would leap, and then expire.

And as their splendor flashed and failed. We thought of wrecks upon the main, Of ships dismasted, that were hailed And sent no answer back again.

The windows rattling in their frames,

The ocean roaring up the beach, The gusty blast, the flickering flames, All mingled vaguely in our speech, Until they made themselves a part Of faucies floating through the brain. The long lost ventures of the heart, That send no answer back again.

O flames that glowed! O hearts that yearned! They were indeed too much akin-The drift wood fire without that burned. The thoughts that burned and glowed within

MINISTERIAL.

For the Herald and Journal.

REV. JOHN WHITNEY.

"'Tis finished, 'tis done, the spirit is fled : The prisoner is gone, the Christian is dead: The Christian is living through Jesus's love, And gladly receiving a kingdom above." The Rev. John Whitney died in peace, at hi

residence in Dexter, Me., March 9, 1851. This devoted servant of God, and of the M E. Church, was forty-six years in the Local Ministry. He has, however, left no history of his parentage, his childhood, his youthful habits, his moral principles, or his educational advantages in early life. Nor have we any reliable information concerning the peculiar circumstances of his awakening and conversion, his mental struggles with Satan, self and the world, his call to the work of the Christian ministry, and his subsequent extensive and useful labors in the Vineyard of his Lord. This we have reason to regret. During the last autumn, he frequently spoke of writing out some facts and circumstances of his early life, religious experience and ministerial labors, but was called to his final reward before the record was begun.

My knowledge of Father Whitney is very limited, as I have in store but little general information concerning his private or public life; and my personal acquaintance with him was confined to a few interviews, during the last months of his mortal pilgrimage.

He was born in Gorham, then Province of Maine, April 17, 1783. In this place, too, he was converted to God, in 1804, when he was about 21 years of age. Soon after this event, while warm in his first love, and burning with zeal for his Saviour's glory, he, and his friend Philip Ayer, went to the new settlements between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and took up tracts of wild land for farms, in what is now the town of Thorndike. This done, they went to Northport to labor for a season, in order to procure provisions for their future wants in the wilderness. While in N. they commenced preaching Christ crucified and the resurrection. At but could not speak. He thought all his family this time, (probably Dec. 1804,) Mr. Whitney

was in his twenty-second year, and but a few months old in his religious life. From his first license to preach it appears that he early contem-plated devoting himself exclusively to the work of the ministry, as an itinerant of the M. E. Church. The following is an exact copy of that instrument :-

"Union Ct. At a Quarterly Meeting, held at Union, March 30 and 31, 1805,

"John Whitney applied to us for license to preach, as a candidate for the travelling ministry; and after due inquiry concerning his gifts, grace, and usefulness, we judge he is a proper person to be licensed for this purpose, and we accordingly authorize him to preach. Signed in behalf of the Qt. Conference,

"JOSHUA SOUL, P. Elder." Mr. Whitney now travelled under his Presiding Elder several years before he was ordained. Why he was not received into the travelling connection I know not. Perhaps his application was not presented. He certainly had qualifications for the office, and no doubt had he then entered, he would have filled honorable and useful stations in the church of God. In 1808 he was married to Miss Hannah Rich, of Thorndike, with whom he lived to the day of his death, and by whom he had eleven children, five sons and six daughters, nine of whom are still living June 17, 1809 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury, at Monmouth; and the 7th of June, 1818, he was ordained Elder by Bishop George at Hallowell. I have no knowledge of th number or the names of the circuits he travelled from time to time under different Presiding Elders: but I doubt not, that he has done more service to the church in this way than any other local preacher in this section. He was extensively known, and generally beloved by the laborious itinerants who formed his acquaintance and knew his heart. In former years he was a mighty man in Israel. His mental endowments were above mediocrity. His understanding of religious subjects was sound and clear; his imagination was vivid and fruitful; his decision was prompt, and his purpose firm. He had made considerable proficiency in theological studies-was familiar with the standard authors of Methodism-bold in stating and fearless in defending the doctrines of divine revelation. One who knew him well, and had heard him preach at different periods of life, particularly in the days of youthful vigor, says, "he was a son of thunder" in the pulpit, and a "terror to evil doers." But few men of his literary advantages, I apprehend, could excel him in strength of thought, or comprehensiveness of expression. Naturally sanguine in his temperament, his sympathies were easily aroused in behalf of suffering humanity; and his indignation against every species of injustice, cruelty and licentiousness was strong, outspoken, and unmistakable. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father.

Few men have succeeded better in gaining the

affections of their children, or in rendering the

paternal mansion a place of delight in childhood

and of pleasant resort to them in riper years.

His labors for forty-six years in the local min-

istry of our church have been quite extensive and very successful. Many souls have been happily converted to God through his instrumentality. Many wanderers have been restored to the favor of God, the fellowship of the church and the field of religious usefulness and moral enterprize under his efficient labors. Many saints in the stormy day of trial, and in fierce temptation, have been comforted by his Christian sympathies, and strengthened by his fervent prayers. O how often in days of revival, and times of refreshing, have the assembled multitudes been moved like the forest before the auumnal blast, as he authoritatively appealed to their consciences, pointed them to the flaming summit of Mt. Sinai, and declared to them the awful judgments of Jehovah against the workers of iniquity; or with a melting heart and streaming eyes, cited them to Calvary, and rehearsed in their hearing the oft told story of their redemption. He never shunned to declare the whole counsel of God. He had gifts and he used them -grace and he exercised it; he was, therefore, useful in the church of God. God was pleased to put a portion of his honor upon him, and he never failed to honor his divine Son. Hence, infidels of every class found in him an uncompromising antagonist. For several months previous to his death he was a suffering man. Disease had long been seated on his vital organs, but now it was making fearful progress in the work of dissolution. I was with him, by request, for the two last days of his life. He was, however, far gone when I arrived, but expressed himself so confident of the divine favor as to afford us great satisfaction. He was not, as his friends wished to see him when so near the end of his journey, enraptured with visions of glory, but he was mentally calm, fully trusting in the atoning merits of our Lord Jesus Christ. He died in peace, Sunday, March 9, 1851, aged 68 years, and his funeral was attended the following Wednesday by a large assembly of citizens from his own and the adjacent towns, and the occasion was improved by the writer, with a discourse on Num. 23: 10; "Let me die the death of the righteous," &c. May the God of the widow and the fatherless sustain, direct and save the lonely mourners in the vale of tears.

F. A. SOULE. Exeter, Me., May 28.

For the Herald and Journal.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

BRO. STEVENS :- It is my lot to record, that this church has just received a stroke from the hand of God, in the very sudden and unexpected death of Sister Sarah T. Goff. On Tuesday evening, May 20th, she had just prepared herself to go to class meeting, when on going to the door, found that it was beginning to rain. Our beloved sister returned into the house, took off her shawl and bonnet, and sat down by the table to read the Bible. After reading for a short time, she took her seat between the pantry and the entry door, leaning her head and back against the wall that separated the entry from the kitchen. Not more than five minutes had elapsed, before a flash of lightning accompanied by a roar of thunder was precipitated from the cloud and leveled against the south end of Bro. Goff's house, producing a tremendous crash.

It seems by the effects that followed, that, on entering the house the fluid divided into different portions. One portion entered the garret, while by far the largest amount came down the house, between the clapboards and the plastering, throwing off the boards as it passed. On reaching the side of an iron sink in the entry it again divided, part forcing its way into the pantry, throwing off the plaster and scattering the dishes in broken fragments, while the rest was conducted in an horizontal course over the sink, and over the wood work connected with it, forcing its way through the wall against which Sister Goff had leaned her head and back. It struck the side of her head, and passed down her body to her feet; it then ran over the floor till it reached the zink, and melting off the corner of this mettle, it pierced through the floor into the cellar, producing the same effects there. Bro. Goff was sitting at the table writing, and his three daughters not far from him, when they experienced the shock; the younger son was in bed and the oldest was not come from the shop. The two lights which were standing on the table were struck out, and every member of the family was speechless. It was a dreadful time; all this as sudden as gunshot. Bro. Goff was sensible,

was killed, and that he himself should die.

of age, were members of our church.

and

Herald

Now, why was it she did not proceed to classmeeting that evening? It was not because she was not a lover of such means of grace, nor because she was afraid of trouble in getting there. To all human appearance, if she had gone she would have been saved, to her family, the church, and the world; for all were blessed in her living. Was it not because her hour was come? Was as we think not, the Son of Man cometh."

R. ALBISTON. Moodus, East Haddam, May 28.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BRO. STEVENS:-This morning we were reading the account given by Mr. Adams, of his introduction to George III., at the Court of St. James, as the first minister from the rebel colo-

Mr. Adams' narrative is introduced by the following remarks: "Here stood the stern monhuman sacrifices are required, not to appease,

Six hundred millions of dollars. Let us just for a moment look at the vastness of this sum. For what was it expended? For what might it with Mr. Wesley on this subject. Mr. W. have been expended? Many people have not taught that when the penitent received the spirit the faintest idea of the magnitude of numbers. Now let us suppose this \$600,000,000 cast into say, silver half dollars; these will measure about one and a half inches in diameter—we will place that now the work of sanctification begins them one before another in a continuous linethen would cost the snug little sum of \$27,767. There is a difference, also, as to the way, and

of a nation, whose financial condition was already is yet alive. such, that had the whole of England been sold But he is told, "you are commanded thus to at a fair price, the sum realized would not have reckon, and are therefore bound to begin withbeen sufficient to wipe off the old war score. It out delay; for it is obedience to the command was expended to lay additional burthen upon a which is to secure the result-yes, it is the only people already pressed to the earth by taxation. way you ever will become dead. the admiration and envy of the civilized world; imply something more." erwise. Never before, perhaps, did money bring that self is truly dead."

more of money's worth. But in this instance, I think I have made it appear that S. J. does by one of those strange phenomenas which some- they are to be obtained. The distinction be-At any rate, we go for a monument to the mem- ought to have explained himself. ory of the latter. We would have it in close Mr. Bramwell is referred to as if he taught

pruning hooks" into "spears." "pruning hooks" into "spears."

For what might these millions have been expended? But perhaps it may be said they were I think that S. J. teaches, when self is dead,

"George's" home.

Soon, however, his oldest daughter spoke to him, able than they ever yet have been, thousands of S. J. may do harm. When self is dead, he says, but he could give her no answer. He soon re-covered himself a little, however, and being una-everywhere found in British dominions. Engble to find a match, went to the next neighbor's land was never yet overstocked with schools. house to obtain a light. But what did that light There have always been far too many there, who discover to him? Why, that his beloved partner could about as easily read Egyptian hieroglyphwas no more. She sat there, but that voice that ics as their "A. B. C." Had a few millions had cheered and animated the family circle was silenced in death. The physician was sent for, to shoot," instead of shooting cannon, we think but in vain. Our lamented sister was a real it quite probable that the parish records of marfriend. Her influence was felt by those around riages might have had fewer cross-marks, and her. She was cut off in the prime of life, just more legible signatures from the parties married. 42 years of age. We own our loss in her death, But King George was a Christian king! Head of and we bow to the sovereign rod; but, we are the National church !! Ah, we had well nigh confident that our loss is her gain. She has left forgot that. A Christian king would, no doubt, an affectionate husband, two sons, and three feel great solicitude for those tens of thousands daughters to mourn her loss. She, her husband, of his subjects dwelling in the darkness of heaand their oldest daughter, who is about 18 years thenism. What a pity that some one or other of his lowly and self-denying Bishops (!) did not suggest to him that a small portion of this blood money might be appropriated to the spiritual welfare of these far distant isles.

Six hundred millions expended in shedding human blood! And yet this is but a mite compared with what has been expended by nations calling themselves Christians in these horrid butcheries. But, thank God, a brighter day is she not under His providence, "who has the keys of hell and of death?" Did he not design crimson monster war is being seen in his true that she that evening should enter a greater, character, and being thus seen, the hatred, abnobler, and more lasting class meeting, even one horence and indignity of the religion of peace is that should never terminate? Surely, her death pouring in torrents upon his guilty head. We speaks to the living, bidding them to "prepare confidently hope the period is not remote when to meet their God;" and that "in such an hour the "nations of the earth shall learn war no more;" when once hostile people shall live in amity, dwell together in universal brotherhood Thank God, "the signs of the times" betoken the near approach of this glorious epoch. May He who "made of one blood all nations," haste A LOVER OF PEACE. the glad day.

Massachusetts, May 27.

For the Herald and Journal.

"DIVINE GUIDANCE."

BRO. STEVENS :- I have been requested to give an opinion upon a communication in the April No. of the Guide, called "Divine Guidarch who had expended more than \$600,000,- ance," by S. J. It is a pity the Guide should 000, and the lives of 200,000 men, in a vain attempt to subjugate freemen." On reading the above paragraph, we were led to exclaim, O, this is Methodist doctrine. It is to be regretted war, what hast thou done? what hast thou cost? that so many new theories are springing up conwhat mines of wealth have been expended on thy bloody march? what a shameful amount of really new. I suppose the Guide could not admit objections to S. J.'s theory, and I send to but only to increase the wrath of thy infernal the Herald—if you should publish this, many of the readers of the Guide would see it.

I will not question the sincerity of S. J., but think he must know that his views do not agree of adoption his doubts were gone, and he could

But S. J. calls this work, "the blessing o in this form they will extend 14,204 miles, or in sanctification, or perfect love." Mr. W. teaches other words, they would measure the distance that as the work progresses, the soul is led to between Liverpool and New York four times. see and feel the necessity of being cleansed from Or suppose that when this sum is repaid to those all sin, and made perfect in love, and longs for of whom it was borrowed, they insist upon its being counted over. It is to be paid in half dollars. Fifty men shall be employed in counting; gle against it in vain. But S. J. teaches, the they are to be employed twelve hours each day; soul was cleansed from sin at first, and after a each man is able to count sixty every minute; at while, a voice tells him, "Arise and depart, for this rate, 1 year 27 weeks 1 day 6 hours 1 min- this is not your rest;" they must seek a greater ute must elapse before the vast pile is cleared blessing, that is, "die to self." Here he speaks away. It would not be right that these men go of just such difficulties to be overcome, in order away without remuneration for their labor; they to secure the death of self-as we say must be shall, therefore, be allowed one dollar per day overcome in order to have our hearts cleansed from all sin.

This money is to be returned to the loaners. manner, by which these blessings are obtained. Wheeled conveyances will be needed for its Mr. W. describes the faith by which a penitent transmission. We suppose 1200 lbs. would be sinner is justified, as "a divine evidence and a sufficient load for one horse; at this rate 23,437 conviction, not only 'that God was in Christ horses would be required to carry off this white reconciling the world unto himself,' but also that Christ loved me, and gave himself for me. It is But for what was this money expended ? It by this faith that we receive Christ; that we was expended, we are informed, to rid 200,000 receive him in all his offices, as our prophet, men of the burden of life, and to bring lamenta- priest and king." This faith asks for, and obtion, destitution and want on, perhaps, twice tains pardon for all our actual transgressions, that number of widows and orphans. It was ex- and we are justified. And it is by the same pended to minister to the avarice of a weak- faith in the word of promise, that we claim minded, ill-judging, short-sighted, wicked wretch, through the efficacy of the blood of atonement. who had already ten thousand times more territhat our hearts may be cleansed from all sin, tory, and a million times more subjects than and filled with the fulness of God. But S. J. either he or any of his ignoble ancestors had ever if I understand him, directs the penitent who shown themselves capable of taking proper care seeks for the forgiveness of sin, to reckon himof. It was expended to increase the liabilities self dead to sin, while he has reason to think he

It was expended to emancipate this Western And in reference to this he says, "when we continent from foreign thraldom, to give birth to enter on the way of holiness, we reckon ourselves a system of government and institutions, now dead unto sin-but being dead to self seems to He assures us that to show a proud monarch, a sycophant aristoc- God is willing to destroy self, but cannot do it racy, and an hitherto victorious soldiery, that it without our full consent, and gives the inquirer is not safe to presume too far upon past successes. direction how to proceed. "You have now only To show that right does sometimes, at least, tri- to say, 'Relying on the Almighty power of the umph over might. It was expended that pride, ever present spirit, I venture to obey this comarrogance and ambition might hear the Omnipo- mand, and reckon myself dead.' So long as you tent mandate. "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no thus reckon, and thus rely, you will be kept. You farther." These millions of money, then, were will be tested in various ways, but meeting every not altogether expended in vain, O, no; far oth- test in this manner, after a while you will find

instead of the purchased commodity passing into not agree with Mr. Wesley in the nature of the the hands of those who paid down the "dust," blessings to be sought, nor the manner by which times will occur, it passed into the hands of a tween self and sin I do not understand. If it is people, who of all others were the last to whom sinful self, I should suppose it must die when the purchaser would have willed it. We hardly all sin is destroyed in the heart. If it is sinless know whether the United States are under greater self, I can't see any good in destroying it. He obligations to Christopher Columbus, George must surely attach an idea to self which is not Washington, or George III., of Great Britain. common among theological writers, and I think

proximity to that of "Bunker Hill." Its base there was a higher state of grace to be sought shall be very ample, otherwise it would not suf- than Gospel holiness, yet he only spake of higher fice for the towering column that is to ascend. degrees of this holiness. I should suppose that Perhaps the most durable material for its foun- all Christians who walk in the path of Gospel dation would be the heart rending, dying groans holiness find it a path that shineth more and of the two hundred thousand warriors above re- more unto the perfect day. The Lord often ferred to, co-mingled with the woes and lamen- makes new discoveries of himself, and of the fultations of their widows and orphans. The flesh-ness of his grace to them; and while the soul is less bones of the slaughtered victims would fur- ravished with the overwhelming glory, they nish ample materials for a stately and gigantic have no language to describe the infinitude of structure, and being bleached by the sun and those riches which condescending mercy has rains of so many years, they would far surpass made over unto them. Paul had such a disclothe finest Italian marble in whiteness and deli- sure of the infinite fulness in Eph. 3, while praycacy. To complete this "magnificent work of ing for his brethren, he seemed at a loss how to it shall be surmounted with the figure of a express himself. "Now unto Him that is able forge, anvil and hammers, with which a couple to devils shall be working with all their might, beating "ploughshares" into "swords," and describe the glory which so powerfully attracted his soul, we ought not to infer that he was seek-

well appropriated. And so they were, so far as we have no need to practice self-denial. He these United States were concerned. But still it says, "When the disciples were in their spiritual strikes us that the old monarch appears at the infancy, the Saviour said to them, 'Deny yourtime of this excessive generosity, to have forgot selves, and take up your cross daily; but after a good old adage which it might have been well the descent of the Spirit, he inspired his apostle for him to have remembered—"Charity begins to say, 'ye are dead.'" What does this mean? at home." And never was there a home which Was Paul in his infancy, because he kept his could so ill afford her charity to emigrate, as body under, and brought it into subjection? Our Lord did not tell his disciples that when they We may be mistaken, and yet we venture the grew up to be men, they need no longer deny opinion, that had a portion of these funds been their appetites and passions, or continue to bear appropriated to trades, manufactures and com- their cross. I have known numbers who profesmerce, England might have had a smaller num- sed to have gained such a state, who gave ample ber of "unemployed poor." Perhaps a considerable amount of these funds might have been sin is driven out, we should be careful to deny used to some advantage in making more comfort- its return. On another point the statement of

"The voice of the Spirit, and no other, is heard in the soul; he has now reached a safe place; everything is now made easy. He says what the Spirit gives him to say, writes what is given him to write, and does what is given him to do.' Now it would seem that such a person must be not only under perpetual inspiration, but dictation also, and of course do everything exactly right. I have known people who supposed they had attained to such a state, and I could not

them.

Some may suppose that my fears are needless on seeing such ideas in a Methodist publication; but such sentiments have led many astray, and involved them in deep perplexity. If I am not utterly mistaken, the germ of what has been called perfectionism is found here; let him that readeth understand. To all who desire to know the way to obtain a clean heart, I would say, next to the Bible, get one of our Tracts, No. 307, "The Scripture way of Salvation." It strikes us as better fitted to its sphere than any other similar work.—New York Recorder. This edition of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of nothing within so small a compass so valuable to a hungering and thirsting soul. Praying that the Lord may grant us his heavenly guidance into all truth,

I am, &c., A. Kent.

New Bedford, May 21.

For the Herald and Journal.

An Interesting Fact.

Bro. Stevens:—A few weeks ago, while attending the "student's class" in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary—there being about fifty present—I was anxious to ascertain how many of these contents and interest, thick the work of equal size.—New York Engleth.

It is a work without the generally introduced into mutterly mistaken, the germ of what has been dealth of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the strike of the attention of American familie.—New York Tribune.

We cheerfully commend it as one of the observed my form of American familie.—New York Tribune.

We cheerfully commend it as one of the observed my in the delicition of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the Bible appears to combine a greater amount of the strike of the attribute of the certain the strike of the strike

-I was anxious to ascertain how many of these THE SCHOOL CHIMES; BY B. F. BA-THE SCHOOL CHIMES; By B. F. Bapong brethren and sisters, who were then so happy in God, had been blessed with pious parents, and especially with praying mothers. Upon inquiry, I learned that all but two were children of professed Christian parents. Many of these students were converted at this institution; and during the past year, converts have been added to the Lord. I could but thank God for the influence of pious parents. The Bible, the family altar, religious counsel and parental kindness: altar, religious counsel and parental kindness; all, have their influence for good, upon children and youth. I thought also of the influence of the M. W. Seminary, and how important it was that parents, especially in our own church, should duly appreciate its religious character, and send their sons and daughters to this institution in preference to one "near at hand," but less religious in its character, and less successful in its operations.

Yours, H. M. EATON. Kent's Hill, May, 1851.

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN.

To make a child acquainted with the mere form of any science is of no value whatever: but every science should be used as a light of instruction, in so far as it shows what are those emphatic-those critical points in the course of Nawillson's Ladies And Gentle-ments of her order—we ought to familiarize the opening mind. In this respect, science, in its existing state, ought ever to be the guide of the teacher; but he must superadd an art of his own, the power, namely, to present these in the manner that will interest the young.

Judging from the texture of most elementary works yet in circulation in this country, one ture's proceeding with which-as the least disworks yet in circulation in this country, one exposition is synonymous with toleration for in-accuracy and clumsiness; but, rightly estimated, it requires powers both elevated and rare; not technical knowledge merely, but knowledge would be inclined to infer that the art of popular CHURCH ORGANS. HAVING SUPERIOR

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sister ROXANNAH BRIGHAM, of Waterford. died at her daughter's, in Brighton, Me., Feb. 11, in the 67th year of her age. About 14 years since she gave her heart to God, and joined the M. E. Church in Waterford. From that time till her death she remained a steady, uniform member of the church of her choice, and was highly esteemed by the members of the church and by the community in general. Her departure out of this world was sudden, and at the time unexpected, but there is good reason to believe that her sudden death would be sudden glory. She calmly closed her eyes in the shades of death, and no doubt fell asleep in Jesus, to be forever with the Lord.

Bro. LEWIS WILLARD died in Waterford, Me., March 29, in the 69th year of his age. Bro. Willard embraced religion 14 years since, and united with the M. E. Church, of which he remained an acceptable member until the day of mained an acceptable member until the day of his death. During the last year of his life, he was much afflicted with an inward complaint, especially the last seven months of his life he often felt the most excrutiating pain; yet he bore it all with the recent part of this kind, and at prices which will ensure sale.

Any article which does not give satisfaction will be cheerfully exchanged. often felt the most excrutiating pain; yet he sold it all with the greatest patience and resignation to the divine will. Although he felt it hard to he felt his will store of this kind warranted fresh and pure, and at prices which part with his wife and family, yet he felt his will lost in God's will, saying, the will of the Lord be done on earth as it is in heaven. He retained his senses till the last, and in the midst of his greatest suffering he could say "All is well" April 2 3mos greatest suffering he could say, "All is well." His final exit, although not ecstatic, was peaceful and safe; he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. W. SUMMERSIDES.

Waterford, Me., May 26.

MARIA E. Fox, wife of Walter W. Fox, died in Southbridge, May 2, aged 27 years. Sister Fox was converted at the age of sixteen years, and uniting with the Methodist E. Church, remained a deveted at the Age of sixteen years, and uniting with the Methodist E. Church, remained a deveted and the Grand and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever or their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expense of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Conmained a devoted and much loved member till ferences. her death. She was characterized by marked decision of purpose, and by much religious zeal. She held high views of Christian privilege, and what many would regard as even severe views of what many would regard as even severe views of pal Church, are authorized Agents, to whom payment Christian duty, and could not rest satisfied at may be made. any time without a clear assurance of her acceptance with God. From the time that death was certain, with the exception of one or two brief struggles with the tempter, she was not only re- at Boston, and be pos five new subscribers. signed to the divine will, but completely triumphant,-and has left to her husband and parents, and to a large circle of kindred, most of whom names of the writers. "have obtained like precious faith," as well as to her brethren and sisters in the church, the light of her pious example and the hope of a speedy reunion.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding. speedy reunion.

Southbridge, May 24.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE. THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE.

By Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M. A.

This beautiful Family Bible is now published in one volume complete, in various styles of binding. The distinguishing features of this Bible are:—

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6. The Poetical Books in the Metrical Form.
7. Questions at the end of each Chapter for Family Examination.

believe they were in "a safe place." They supposed everything was given them of the Lord to say and do, and if all the world should think them wrong, it produced no good effect upon them.

Some may suppose that my fears are needless

They suppose the table to each chapter for Family Examination.

8. Reflections, drawn from the subjects of the Chapter, and giving, in a condensed form, its spiritual import.

9. An Exposition of each Chapter, containing the essence of the best commentators, with much original matter by the Editor.

10. Dates affixed to the Chapter, containing the essence of the best commentators, with much original matter by the Editor.

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furnished Gratis.
WILKINS, CARTER & CO., 16 Water street.
May 28 JUST PUBLISHED. THE GENIUS AND

labor of his mind and pen, in the subject which he has presented to the reading public.

As a "hand-book" of Methodism, presenting the providential character of its origin and of the institution of its various means for spiritual culture and growth, it will find, we trust, a welcome place on the shelves of the family library, and in the reading of our people.

The want of a small portable volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been felt by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, exhibiting, without controversy, the peculiarities which give us a distinct existence among the various tribes of Israel,—the object and importance of our religious institutions, and a connected view of our ecclesiastical polity,—has been considered a desideratum to place in the hands of young converts, and also for the perusal of maturer members of the church, who cannot afford the expense or time required for the purchase and reading of more voluminous works. Published by C. H. PEIRCE & CO., 5 Cornhill. Mar 5

WILSON'S LADIES AND GENTLE-

trequires powers both elevated and rare; not technical knowledge merely, but knowledge in the business from twenty to thirty years, consequently, being enabled to benefit by the best sense—knowledge that can rightly discriminate in regard to the sciences; and, what is still more difficult, the faculty of falling back, by aid of our undestroyed sympathies, among those impulses and vivid conceptions by which the external world is interpreted to the warm heart of a child. The loftiest minds—at least in respect of culture—have invariably been those who have written most successfully for the instruction of youth; and I esteem it a great misfortune, that so few finished scholars and accurate thinkers have, amongst us, thought fit to employ themselves in this.—Wilm.

DIAMOND DUST.

Retirement from business—a mistake in those who have not an occupation to retire to as well as from.

The just man will flourish in spite of envy. Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Workment than any other THREE New England Establishments, the thought of the introduction of the chirty years, consequently, being enabled to benefit by the to thirty years, consequently, being enabled to benefit by the to thirty years, consequently, being enabled to benefit by the thought is the best instruments now made and the stare still more difficult, the faculty of falling back, by and of our undestroyed sympathies, among those in the surface or prevous appointed by them to be the phoretoser or prevous appointed by them to be the phoretoser or prevous appointed by them to be the gives. Percentages will find it decidedly for their interest to any extent, and of the highest authority furnished when desired.

We would refer to the following well-known Organs in difference that sections of the country, which are among the many from this establishment.

In Congregational Church, Prochling, Pa.

In Congregational Church, Rocklury, Na.

In Plymouth Church, Booklyn, N. Y., H. W. Beecher.

In Saphtst Ch

States.)
In First and Second Presbyterian Churches, Quincy, Ill.
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The Proprietors of this Establishment, believing that by selling a good article at fair Prices, and strict attention to business, that they will merit and receive a share of public patronage, respectfully offer to their friends and patrons the following list of Teas, Coffees, &c., which are warranted pure and unadulterated. Those who wish to purchase the pure article are invited to call.

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Ordinary Souchong, 32. Fair article. Superior Souchong, 42. Full flavor.

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Superior Ooloong, 50. Rich Green flavor.

Extra fine Ooloong, 50. Rich Green flavor.

Extra fine Ooloong, 50. A most delicious Tea.

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Hyson Skin, 32. Good.

Fair Young Hyson, 38. Good article.

Fine Young Hyson, 50. Rich flavor, very strong.

Superior Young Hyson, 50. Fine st quality.

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Superior Old Hyson, 75. Very delicious.

Very Fine Imperial, 76. Very strong.

Superior Gunpowder, 75. A strong Green Tea.

These are all new Teas, and purchased expressly for the

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